



AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
EXPEDITION
TO THE
WEST INDIES.



AN

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OF THE

EXPERIMENT

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AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
EXPEDITION
TO THE
WEST INDIES,
AGAINST
MARTINICO,
With the REDUCTION of
GUADELUPPE,
And other the LEEWARD ISLANDS;
Subject to the *French* King, 1759.

By Captain GARDINER of the King's *Royal Musqueteers*,
late Captain of Marines on Board his Majesty's Ship *RIPPON*, employed
on this Expedition.

*Versas ad Littora Puppae
Respiciunt, totumque allabi classibus Aequor.* VIRG.
*Imperi
Porrecta Majestas, ab Ortu
Solis ad Hesperium Cubile
Custode Rerum CAESARE.* HOR.

The THIRD EDITION.

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A C C O U N T
OF THE
EXPLORATION

WEST INDIES

AGAINST

MARTINIC



By Captain J. R. R. of the King's Royal Artillery
in a Voyage to the West Indies, in the Year 1783

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By J. D. B. in the Strand, 1784

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T O T H E
Q U E E N.

M A D A M,

YOUR Majesty's Permission to prefix Your Royal Name to the following little Treatise, is One amongst the Many Instances of that engaging Condescension which has won the Hearts of All *British* Subjects, whose Admiration accompanied Your Arrival, and, whose nearer Knowledge of the very Eminent Virtues You possess, is daily encreasing that Universal Applause, which so soon broke out from all Ranks and Conditions of People.

May Your Majesty long Reign equally the Delight
of King and Kingdom, May Arts and Learning Flourish
under

DEDICATION.

under Your Majesty's auspicious Patronage, and may
future Conquests grace the illustrious Annals of Your
History, whilst *England* in Arms, in Honour, and in
Affluence may Know no Rival.

I have the Honour to be,

M A D A M,

With most profound Respect,

Your Majesty's most Obedient,

and most Devoted,

Subject and Servant,

LINCOLN,
Feb. 6, 1762.

RICHARD GARDINER.



An ACCOUNT of the
EXPEDITION
 TO THE
WEST-INDIES, &c.

SPITHEAD, ENGLAND.

ABOUT the latter End of *October*. 1758, Captain *Hughes* in the *Norfolk*, with a Squadron of Men of War and a Fleet of Transports, designed upon an Expedition to the *West-Indies*, failed from *Spithead*, but being obliged to put back by contrary Winds, he failed again from *St. Helen's*, *November* 12, and having sent the *Berwick* a-head to call out the Ships and Transports that were lying in *Plymouth Sound* ready to join him, he proceeded down the Channel.

November 13. The *Berwick* about three o'Clock in the Afternoon appeared off *Plymouth* with a *Dutch* Ensign flying at her Main-top-gallant-mast Head, upon which Captain *Shulldham* in the *Panther* made the Signal to weigh.

November 15. The whole Squadron joined in Latitude 49: 40 and consisted of the following Men of War and Bomb Vessels, with 60 Sail of Transports.

B

Norfolk

Norfolk 74	St. George 90	Berwick 64	} <i>Bomb Vessels.</i>
Panther 60	Burford 70	Rippon 60	
Lyon 60	Winchester 50	Renown 30	
			Infernal,
			Granada,
			Kingsfisher,
			Falcon.

In the Transports were the following Regiments, with a Detachment of the Artillery from *Woolwich*, *Old Buffs*, *Duroure's*, *Elliot's*, *Barrington's*, *Watson's*, *Armiger's*.

On board the several Men of War the Marines were augmented to the Number of 800, and were intended to be formed into a Battalion, under the Command of a Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, (expressly appointed by the KING for this Service,) in order to land with the Troops, and to do Duty in the Line; but upon the Arrival of the Squadron at *Barbadoes*, Commodore *Moore* refused his Assent to land them in Battalion, and did, in effect, take away all Command from the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of Marines.

The General Officers employed on this Expedition were Major-General *Hopson*, Commander in Chief; Major-General *Barrington*; Colonels, *Armiger* and *Haldane*; and Lieutenant-Colonels, *Trapaud* and *Clavering*, Brigadiers.

Nov. 16. This and the following Days the Wind being foul, and it coming on to blow fresh, on the 19th Captain *Hughes*, at four in the Morning, made a Signal to put back; but at five in the Afternoon the Wind changing in his favour, he tacked again, and stood on his Way; and after a Passage of seven Weeks and three Days, without any very material Occurrences intervening, appeared with the above Armament off the Island of *Barbadoes*, on Wednesday, January 3, 1759, and came to an Anchor with his Squadron

Squadron in *Carlisle-Bay*, the Place of Rendezvouze for the Fleet, in Case of Separation by bad Weather.

CARLISLE-BAY, BARBADOES.

Jan. 3. BARBADOES, is a rich and fertile Island, lying in the Latitude of 13. 5. N. Longitude 59. W. in Length about thirty *English* Miles, and about twelve Miles broad: The S. W. Point forms a Bay, called *Carlisle-Bay*, where there is a Depth of Water from twelve to thirty Fathom. It takes its Name from *James Earl of Carlisle*, who obtained the first Grant of the Island, Anno 1625, from King *Charles the First*, but in the Year 1661, King *Charles the Second*, purchased the Right of the Proprietors, and ever since it has been a Royal Government. The Town of chiefest Note is *Bridgetown*, which lies on the Bay. The Produce of the Island is Rum, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, Ginger, Pine-Apples, Guavas, Plantanes, Oranges, Lemons, and Limes. As the Ships approached, the Island rose gradually out of the Sea with a delightful Verdure, presenting a most inviting Prospect of the Country all around, which looked like a Garden; the Plantations were amazingly beautiful, interspersed at little Distances from each other, and adorned with Fruits of various Colours; some were spread out in fine and open Lawns, in others the waving Canes bowed gently to the Winds from hanging Mountains; while the continual Motion of the Sugar-Mills dispersed in every Part, and working as it were in Concert, enlivened the engaging Scene, and made it infinitely striking to Eyes long accustomed to the unentertaining Range of Sky and Water only.

The Inhabitants were drawn up along the Shore, and a general Alarm given to the Island, as usual, upon seeing a strange

Fleet, and so large a one was a new Spectacle at *Barbadoes*, where they were entirely ignorant of the Force it contained, and only guessed its future Destination.

From *Barbadoes*, St. VINCENT, bears W. about 26 Leagues, St. LUCIA, W. N. W. 30, and MARTINICO N. W. 40.

As soon as the Fleet came to an Anchor, Commodore Moore, who was lying in *Carlisle-Bay*, with his Broad Pendant hoisted on board the *Cambridge*, in Company with the *Bristol*, *Woolwich*, *Roe-buck*, *Rye*, and *Barbadoes Sloop*, threw out a Signal for all Lieutenants, and took upon him the Command of the now united Squadrons.

Jan. 8. The following Days, while the Fleet remained here, were chiefly employed in watering the Ships, landing and re-embarking the Troops, who were reviewed by Governor *Pinfold*, and General *Hopson*; in Councils of War; in Assemblies of the Council of the Island; in issuing Proclamations; and beating up for Volunteers; all which ended in sending forty Negroes on board each Line-of-Battle-Ship, to draw the Cannon on Shore, &c. This was the sole Reinforcement his Majesty's Squadron received while at *Barbadoes*, excepting about 200 Highlanders, belonging to the second Battalion of Lord *John Murray's* Regiment, brought over under Convoy of the *Ludlow-Castle*, from *Scotland*.

Jan. 13. With this Armament, considerably impaired by Sickness* and which could not exceed 5000 Men compleat, Commodore Moore, and General *Hopson*, set sail from *Carlisle-Bay*, Saturday, Jan. 13th, at eleven o'Clock in the Morning, and stood for the Island of *Martinico*.

* The Troops unaccustomed to the Climate, suffered greatly from Fevers, from the Flux, the Scurvy from the Use of Salt Provisions, and from an accidental Evil, the Small-Pox, which broke out amongst the Transports.

MARTINICO, or as the *French* call it MARTINIQUE, lies in the Latitude of 14. 30. N. Longitude 61 W. It is about thirteen Leagues in Length, and seven in Breadth, full of Hills, one of which appears at a great Distance resembling the Crown of a Man's Hat, and is therefore called by Way of Distinction, the *Cardinal's Cap*, and is a good Land-Mark to Sailors. On the North Side of it lie three small Islands, one of which is called *Tree-Island*, being well wooded and supplied with Water, with a good landing Place for Boats: Indeed the whole Island of *Martinico* is exceedingly well watered, Rivulets running every where through it. The most beautiful Part of the Country is to the S. W, It produces *Sugar, Rum, Moloffes, Cotton, Ginger, Indigo, &c.* like the other *Leeward Colonies*. It has several Bays, of which the Chief is the Great Bay of *Port-Royal*, the Capital of the Island, and the Bay of *St. Pierre*, a large Town about seven Leagues from it to the N. W. *Port-Royal* Bay runs up about seven Miles, in some Places near five Miles in Breadth.

Off the Islands of St. LUCIA and MARTINICO.

LINE of BATTLE.

The *Berwick* to lead with the Starboard, and the *Burford* with the Larboard Tacks on board.

<i>Frigates and Bombs.</i>	<i>Line of Battle Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Divison.</i>
Woolwich	Berwick	Capt. Harman	64	480	<i>John Moore, Esq; Commander in Chief, &c. &c.</i>
Infernal	Winchester	Le Cras	50	350	
	Rippon	Jekyll	60	430	
Granada	Bristol	Lellie	50	350	
Rye	Norfolk	Hughes	74	600	
	Cambridge	Burnett	80	667	
Renown	St. George	Gayton	90	750	
Kingsfisher	Panther	Shuldham	60	420	
Falcon	Lyon	Trelawney	60	400	
Roebuck	Burford	Gambier	64	520	
			652	4967	

To Capt. *Edw. Jekyll*, Commander of the *Rippon*.

Jan.

Jan. 14. At eight in the Morning the Squadron made the Land of *Martinique*; at ten was off the Island of *St. Lucia*, which shewed very high; at twelve off the Island of *Martinique*, when the *Cardinal's-Cap* bore N. N. W. half N. ten Leagues.

Jan. 15. At Six in the Morning the Commodore stood in between the Islands of *St. Lucia* and *Martinico*; at seven *Martinico* bore N. W. about three Leagues, and *St. Lucia* S. W. near the same Distance, when the Commodore threw out Signals for the *Rippon*, *Winchester*, *Woolwich*, *Lyon* and *Roebuck*, to come within Hail of him.

At Nine the Commodore hailed the *Rippon* to keep near him and to make ready for Action: At Eleven the Squadron was close in with the *Diamond Rock*, at *Martinique*, and passed by a Fort in the small Bay of *St. Anne's*, and another of seven Embasures, which took no Notice of the Fleet. At twelve the South Point of the Great Bay of *Port-Royal*, bore N. W. three Miles; at two the Citadel of *Port-Royal* and the Forts about the Bay fired Signal Guns and hoisted Colours, on the Appearance of the *English* Squadron; at the same Time the *Flo-rissant* of 74 Guns, and a *French* Frigate, then lying under the Guns of *Fort-Negro*, made sail and turned up under the Citadel, and about six in the Evening came to an Anchor in the *Carenage* behind it. Another Frigate which proved to be the *Bellona*, made her Escape, and was taken afterwards in her Passage to *Old France*, by the *Vestal*, Capt. Hood, giving the first Intelligence in *England*, of the Arrival of the Fleet at *Martinico*.

At four the Squadron having entered the Bay, the Battery at the *Isle des Ramiers*, or *Pidgeon-Island*, fired two Shot at the *Rippon*, being the second Ship. The *Isle des Ramiers*, is a little Island about half way up the Bay, on which is erected a Battery very

very high, and which occasionally play'd upon the Shipping as they came in.

At five the Commodore brought to, and made the Signal for all Masters of *Transports*, with the proper Signals for the *Lyon*, *Bristol*, and *Rippon*; which being answered, he made sail again, and the Squadron was all Night employed in turning into the Great Bay of *Port-Royal*.

The Marines from the Bristol and Rippon land at Martinico: Great Bay of Port-Royal.

Jan. 16. The first Attack upon the Island of *Martinico* was made this Morning at *Fort-Negro*, a strong Battery of seven Embrasures, and within three Miles of the Citadel. The *Bristol*, *Rippon*, and *Lyon* were ordered over Night for this Service, but the *Lyon* driving out to Sea afterwards, at six the *Bristol* and *Rippon* stood in for the Fort, and at eight the *Bristol*, having anchored close in with it, began to engage. About nine the *Rippon* anchored astern of her, when the Battery being silenced, at ten the Marines from both Ships landed in the Flat-bottom'd Boats, and climbing up the Rock enter'd in at the Embrasures, but found it entirely abandoned by the Enemy, and seemingly with some Precipitation, several Hats, and Swords, Silver Spurs, &c. being picked up by the Men in different Parts of it. A Lieutenant from each Ship with a Party of Seamen, who row'd the Boats, entered with the Marines, and about half an Hour after ten, the *English* Colours were hoisted, and Marine Centinels posted upon the Parapet.

The Officers having made the necessary Dispositions in case of being attacked by any Detachment from the Citadel or Garrison at *Port-Royal*, the Lieutenant of the *Bristol* returned on board
to

to acquaint Capt. *Leslie* with the Condition of the Fort, and that it was the Opinion of the Marine Officers, that it was tenable against any Attempts of the Enemy to retake it, especially as the Troops employed on such an Occasion must of Necessity be exposed to the Fire of the two Ships; upon which Capt. *Leslie* order'd them to keep Possession till he made a Signal to re-embark. In the mean Time the Detachment in the Fort proceeded to spike up the Guns, knock'd off the Trunnions, broke the Carriages, and destroyed the Powder in the Magazine.

At this Time Commodore *Moore* made the Signal for all General Officers, and at twelve o'Clock the Signal to anchor. The Master of the *Rippon*, Mr. *Jacobs*, sounded from *Fort-Negro*, to the Northward as far as the Northmost Point but one, and found from twenty to thirteen Fathom, fine Sand and smooth Ground.

At two the whole Fleet came to an Anchor in the Great Bay of *Port-Royal*, the Citadel bearing E. about three Miles, and the Commodore made the Signal, to prepare to land the Troops.

The *Winchester*, *Woolwich*, and *Roebuck*, were sent in to attack a Fort in the Bay of *Cas des Navires*, a small Bay lower down, two Miles to the Northward of *Fort-Negro*, where it was proposed to land the Troops: Having silenced this Battery, and blown up the Magazine, the three Ships lay by to cover the Flat-bottom'd Boats upon landing, and with the *Bristol* and *Rippon* kept a constant Fire upon the Shore.

At this Time the *French* Troops detached from the Citadel to oppose the landing of the *English* Forces, which they expected from the Situation would be attempted in this Bay, being deceived by the Appearance of the Marine Centinels on the Parapet at *Fort-Negro*, whom they took for Part of the Army already
dis-

dis-embarked, and fearing they should be put between two Fires, retir'd immediately back to *Port-Royal*, leaving the Beach without Defence, and by this Means afforded an Opportunity for the different Brigades to land without any Interruption.

Capt. *Leslie* having made a Signal from the *Bristol* for the Marines and Seamen in *Fort-Negro* to come off, the Centinels were withdrawn, and the Colours taken down; after which, and having thrown the broken Carriages of the Cannon down the Rock, they re-embarked on board their several Ships, without any molestation from the Enemy.

As the Squadron was now at an Anchor between *Fort-Negro* and *Pidgeon-Island*, and within three Miles of the Town and Citadel of *Port-Royal*, the Enemy soon discovered the headmost Ships to be within Reach of their Mortars*, and accordingly at three the Garrison in the Citadel began to throw large Shells at the Fleet, which flew over the *Rippon*, *Bristol*, and *Lyon*, and fell astern into the Sea without any Effect, upon which, at half an Hour past three, the Commodore sent a Lieutenant on board those Ships, with Orders for them to weigh immediately; flipped himself in the *Cambridge*, and dropped astern.

The Troops Land.

At four the Signal was made to land the Troops, which in consequence of the Signal made at two o'Clock to prepare to land, were already assembled in the Flat-bottomed Boats alongside of that Transport where the Commanding Officer of the Brigade they belonged to was on board. Upon the Signal being

* A Shell thrown from a Mortar, with the greatest Requisite of Powder, is generally supposed to fly about two Miles and two Thirds.

made to land, the Boats put off immediately, and at five the first and second Brigade landed without Opposition, on the Beach in *Cas des Navires* Bay, about five Miles from *Port-Royal*; soon after, Part of the third Brigade landed at the same Place, the whole Army consisting only of three Brigades of two Battalions each.

At half an Hour past five, the Troops, which had made good their landing, formed, and marched up by Files into the Country towards *Fort-Negro*, and laid upon their Arms all Night.

At six Commodore *Moore*, made sail again with the Fleet, which all Night was employed in turning up into the Great Bay, nearer to *Port-Royal*.

Jan. 17. At seven in the Morning the Troops advanced beyond *Fort-Negro*, firing the Woods and clearing their Front towards *Port-Royal*.

At eight the Commodore made the Signal to man and arm all Boats, when the Remainder of the third Brigade was landed at *Fort-Negro*.

At ten an *English* Battery was open'd and began to play from an Hill above the Fort, and to scour the Woods. All the Morning the Troops kept engaging with Small Arms, the Enemy never presenting a Front, but firing from the Bushes and behind Trees.

About Noon the Troops were seen advancing up the Hill which overlooked the Town and Citadel, when to Observers in the Squadron all Appearances seemed to promise Success, and flattered them with a speedy Conquest of the Metropolis of the Island; but

At two, General *Hopson* sent on board the *Cambridge*, to acquaint the Commodore, that he found it impossible to maintain his

his Ground, unless the Squadron could give him Assistance, by landing some heavy Cannon at the *Savanna*, near the Town of *Port-Royal*; or, that the Commodore would attack the Citadel in the Bay at the same Time he did on Shore; both which the Council of War (which was immediately held) judged to be impracticable, as in landing the Cannon at the *Savanna*, the Boats employed must of necessity be exposed to the Fire of the Garrison*; and the Citadel could not be attacked by the Squadron without the greatest Risque, for the Easterly Wind and Leeward Current constantly setting out of the Bay, prevented the Men of War from proceeding any higher, without being obliged to tack frequently; in doing of which some Hours would be taken up, all which Time they could not fail of being cannonaded from the Citadel, from the Battery at *Pidgeon-Island*, and from another strong Battery at the upper End of the Bay on the opposite Shore to the Town. It was however proposed to land the Cannon at *Fort-Negro*, or above it, which the Seamen were to draw to any Place where the General should judge convenient to form his Attack; and accordingly the Squadron came to an Anchor.

The Troops re-embark.

At four o'Clock it appeared that General *Hopson* thought proper to retire with the Troops, and Orders were given to have the Boats ready to assist in bringing them off.

At five the Commodore ordered the *Rippon* to weigh and to warp up nearer to *Fort-Negro*, to cover the Re-embarkation of the

* The Difficulty of landing Cannon from *Catamarans* is at all Times found to be so very great, as renders it next to impossible to succeed, where an Enemy can annoy the Troops employed in the Execution; and therefore is never attempted, but in Places of Security, and out of the Reach of their Guns.

Troops, who were now retreating from their advanced Posts; at seven the Boats were sent away, and at nine in the Evening, when the Moon was well up, the Troops re-embarked at *Fort-Negra*, after setting Fire in their March to all the Canes and Country round about them, with little or no Molestation from the Enemy.

Killed in this Attack. Capt. *Dalmahoy*, of the Granadiers in *Duroure's*, and 22 Men. Wounded. Capt. *Campbell*, of *Duroure's*, and Lieut. *Leslie* of the Highlanders, with 47 Men; Total 69.

Various have been the Reasons assigned for this very precipitate Retreat from *Martinico*, the principal Object of this Expedition, none of which have proved sufficiently satisfactory to People at a Distance, but without doubt they appeared so to the *British* Generals, who alone must be supposed to have the best and truest Information of the State and Condition, the Strength or Weakness of the Island; or otherwise would not have abandoned the Metropolis, the Town and Citadel of *Port-Royal*, when advanced so near it, and when all the suspected Difficulties of landing, and making good that Landing, were now already past; no unforeseen Dangers to alarm, no Ambuscades to threaten or masqued Batteries to pour concealed Destruction on the Troops; no regular Battalions drawn out in array against them, but lurking Negroes here and there dispersed and scudding from Tree to Tree and Bush to Bush, were all the formidable Enemies the *British* Veterans had to deal with and to oppose; some, and very few of which suffered by these scattered and random Shot, in all but 69. The Roads, 'tis true, were broke, the Passes narrow, rugged and difficult for Cannon and Carriages, and for forming a large Body of Men abreast; but where no Enemy lined or flanked these broken Roads and Passes, or filled the Woods or fortified the
hilly

hilly Grounds, or interrupted the March and Progress of their Invaders, the most that can be said, is, that the Nature of the Country was such as would have *retarded* the Operations of the Army, but could not surely have *prevented Success* in Time, if Time had been allowed, and the Troops permitted to remain, instead of re-embarking the very first Day of their Attack.

After the Squadron had left *Port-Royal Bay*, it was reported, how true, I know not, that the French had not 400 Regulars upon the whole Island of *Martinico* to defend it; and that they were not very strong, is evident from their making no better Resistance at *Fort-Negro*, one of their most considerable Batteries; suffering it to remain; without any Attempts to retake it, in the Possession of a Handful of Marines, in all not 80, and upon the Loss of it, retiring from the Bay of *Cas de Navires*, where the only Troops they had advanced, were drawn up to oppose the *British* Landing, and where the Brigades in a few Hours after, disembarked without the Loss of one single Man, or the firing of a single Shot.

It will likewise be seen in what follows, that so late as *April 16th* the Count de *Bourkonnaye*, Governor of *Martinico*, wrote to the Governor of *Guadelupe*, " That he was in no Condition to send
" any farther Relief or Assistance to him, all the Arms he could
" spare being already taken, " had he been able to have detached *Men* to his Relief, he certainly would not have sent *Arms alone*, when his own Island was in no Danger of an Attack; however, as was before premised, our Commanders no doubt, had very strong Reasons for the sudden Retreat they made, tho' the Army in general was not acquainted with them; their intrepid and resolute Behaviour afterwards at the Siege of *GUADELUPE* is

enough to convince the World, that it was not owing to want of Courage, or Conduct in them.

Jan. 18, At six the next Morning the *Cambridge* and *Norfolk* driving out to Sea, the Commodore hoisted his Broad Pendant on board the *St. George*, and the General called a Council of War, when it was determined to leave *Port-Royal*, and to make an Attempt upon *St. Pierre*. General *Hopson* being of Opinion that no Time was to be lost, the Commodore made the Signal on board the *St. George* for the Squadron to weigh, and at nine hoisted his Pendant again on board the *Cambridge*, which was returned from Sea.

At twelve and all this Afternoon the Fleet was employed in turning into *Port-Royal* Bay, in order to amuse the Enemy, and about six in the Evening the Commodore bore away from *Port-Royal*, and ran down along the West Side of *Martinico*, all Night under an easy Sail.

The Bay of St. Pierre.

Jan. 19. At six o'Clock in the Morning the Squadron made its first Appearance off the Bay of *St. Pierre*, the Town bearing E. N. E. five Miles, the Bay open and spacious, and the Town at the upper End of it, built in the form of a Half-circle.

St. PIERRE is a Place of great Trade, and notwithstanding that the *English* Armament was long expected in these Parts, and had been now already four Days at *Port-Royal*, to our great Surprise we found on our Arrival above forty Sail of Merchant-Men lying in the Bay. The chief Strength of the Town is the Citadel, built at the North End of it, which is regularly fortified and well defended, but was very accessible to the Squadron at
this

this Juncture; on account of a * westerly Wind, a Circumstance not common in this Latitude, which sprung up and blew right into the Bay till the Evening; the Shore was likewise bold, and had a depth of Water sufficient to carry in the largest of our Men of War: Several small Batteries were erected for the Security of Shipping in the Bay, but were such as would in all probability have been silenced very soon upon an Attack. In the Citadel we discovered with our Glasses a Battery of four large Mortars, intended to play upon the Squadron as it approached the Town.

At seven the Commodore threw out the *Panther's* Signal, which stood into the Bay immediately, and sounded from Side to Side, the Citadel firing several Shot at her.

* The Enemy were so struck at seeing the Wind thus remarkably favour the *English*, and again afterwards at the Attack of *Guadelupe*, when the Men of War approached so much nearer the Citadel and Shore, than could possibly have been expected to happen, that in all Places they declared, "It was a Judgment from Heaven, and that the *English* were sent "to punish them for their Sins." Somewhat like what is reported to have been said by a *British* Officer formerly at the Siege of *Calais*, who being asked by an insolent *Frenchman* on the Surrender of the Town to the Duke of *Guise*, "When he intended to cross the Sea "back, and take Possession of it again;" replied, "When your Sins are greater than ours."

"*Nous y rentrerons, quand vos pêchés seront plus
Grandes que les notres.*"

*O! nimium Dilecte Deo! cui Militat Æther
Et conjurati veniunt ad Classica venti.*

Claudien.

This Thought is beautifully exemplified in Mr. ADDISON's Simile of the *Destroying Angel*, applied to the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the celebrated Poem of the *Campaign*.

As when an Angel by Divine Command,
With rising Tempests shakes a guilty Land;
(Such as of late o'er pale *Britannia* past)
Calm and serene he drives the furious Blast:
And pleas'd th' Almighty's Orders to perform,
Rides in the Whirlwind, and directs the Storm.

I have endeavour'd to render it in *Latin*, tho' infinitely below the Original.

*Sic Raphael divina ferens Mandata per Auras,
Impia cum Quatiat surgentibus Arva procellis,
(Qualis in Angliacas nupèr desæviit Oras)
Subridens mediâ nimborum in Nocte coruscat,
Lætitiâ exultans; Divoque jubente, tremendo
Turbine fertur Eques, cohibetque furentis Habenas.*

At

At eight Signals were made for two of the Bombs which flood in, till they had got the true Distance of the Town and Citadel.

At twelve the Commodore sent his Captain (Capt. *Burnett*) on board the *Rippon*, with Orders to silence the Battery North of the Town about a Mile and a half.

Every Thing at this time had the Appearance of a General Attack upon the Place, the *Panther* founding, the *Bombs* standing in, the *Rippon* ordered to engage, and a Signal made from the Commodore for the Transports with the Troops to come under his Stern; but the Face of Battle soon wore off, a Council of War was held, the Bombs were forbid to play, the *Panther* recalled, and the Merchant-Men belonging to the Enemy left unmolested in the Bay, and riding at Anchor in full Security. In the mean Time the *Rippon* proceeded to her Fort, hoisted out her Boats, and made ready for Action.

Rippon engages at St. Pierre.

At one the Fort began to fire upon the Ship as she approached, and

About two the *Rippon* brought up against it and let go her Anchor within half a Cable's Length of the Shore in thirty-five Fathom Water, when she began to engage and poured in her whole Broadside, which with the Small Arms from the Marines silenced the Battery in a few Minutes.

At this Juncture, observing many of the Enemy in Motion, Officers riding full Speed from one Quarter to another, and fearing that if the Garrison in the Fort was reinforced, they would return to their Guns again, which might endanger the Ship, should it happen to be attacked by other Batteries, and on both sides, as was the Case afterwards: I proposed to Capt. *Jekyll* to
land

land with the Marines under my Command, and to spike up the Guns; but Capt. *Jekyll*, refused his Consent, alledging, "That having no Orders from the Commodore to that Effect, he could not answer it, lest the Marines on landing, should be attacked by superior Numbers, be surrounded and cut off;" the Consequence of this Omission, if one, had like to have proved Fatal to the Ship.

Soon after the Enemy opened another Battery on a Point to the Northward, and one on a Hill to the Southward, which, with a Battery at the North End of the Town and a Bomb Battery began to play upon the Ship together, hulled her in several Places, and wounded the Sails, Masts, Yards, and Rigging, with several of the Men; during this time the *Rippon*, kept a constant Fire, being obliged from her Situation between the Batteries to engage both Sides at once; this continued for two Hours pretty warm.

At half an Hour past four Capt. *Jekyll*, observing the Commodore with the Transports to be above two Leagues astern, the Bombs called off, and no other Ship in the Squadron engaging or coming to his Assistance, immediately concluded that all Designs of attacking the Town, or making a Descent with the Troops, were laid aside, and finding the *Rippon* to be in great Danger from the Number of Shells which were thrown, ordered the Boats to be manned, the Cable to be cut, and the Ship to be towed off.

While she was towing away, all the above Batteries continued to fire briskly upon her, and the Garrison in the Fort, which was silenced at the beginning of the Action, returned to their Guns, raked her fore and aft, and sunk the Long-Boat astern, while the Militia played their Musketry smartly from

the Shore. The Ship was at this Time tailing in upon the Fort, and was judged to be within less than her own Length of it, so that it was expected she would strike every Moment, and run aground.

It was now necessary, being attacked from four different Batteries, and the Citadel of *St. Pierre* beginning to fire upon the Ship likewise, to bring the Stern-chace Guns to bear upon the Fort, which was at first silenced; a brisk Fire was likewise kept up by the Marines upon the Militia on Shore.

At half an Hour past five the Commodore sent his Lieutenant with Orders to tow off.

At six the Wind springing up, the Ship was soon out of Reach of the Enemy's Guns, which at half an Hour past six ceased firing, as did the *Rippon*.

In this Engagement, which lasted four Hours and a half, the Ship received no Assistance from the Fleet, one Boat only excepted, which was sent by Capt. *Lynn*, of the *Roebuck*.

There were fired in the Attack seven hundred Great Shot and upwards, though in the last two Hours fifty Men were employed in towing off the Ship, and above forty were sick in the Hold during the whole Continuance of it.

The Bomb Battery of the Enemy was extremely well served, and few of the Shells which were constantly thrown, from the Beginning of the Action to the End of it, fell at a greater Distance from the Ship than twenty or thirty Yards, and a great many dropp'd along-side; one in particular fell between the Barge and the Yawl.

At seven joined the Fleet, and kept off *St. Pierre* all Night.

The Commodore's ordering this Ship to engage, at the very Time he was representing or going to represent to the General
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the more material Conquest of GUADELUPE, the sending in a Man of war to secure a Landing Place in the Face of a Battery before it was not only not resolved to land, but the Commodore was himself determined to dissuade a Landing at all, and to prevent any Attack there if possible; was thought, by many to be a very extraordinary Movement, and wantonly to expose a Line of Battle Ship to the Enemy; and the more so, as the *Rippon* was suffered to continue in Action, long after the Design of landing was laid aside, being engaged (as is seen above) near four Hours and a half.

The Commodore on the contrary says, in some Papers published by his Authority in a *Monthly History of ENGLAND* (for no Notice of this attack of the *Rippon* was taken in the *Gazette* of March 7th 1759, supposed to be published from his Papers likewise) that “ as a previous step to the Disembarkation of the “ Troops, he sent the *Rippon* to demolish a small Fort at the “ End of an Intrenchment, which could have been flanked “ by the Ships when this Battery was silenced; that the Damage the *Rippon* sustained, was from one or two small Batteries “ on the Side of the Hill, at some Distance from the Sea-side, “ which had not been perceived, but the *Rippon* was called off “ by the Commodore, as soon as that Step could be taken with “ Propriety..”

What Resistance the *Rippon* met with, and what Damage she sustained, is seen above; to which I shall only add, that after an Engagement of three Hours and a half, Capt. *Jekyll*, who commanded the Ship, was so little sensible of being called off by the Commodore, that he sent for his Lieutenants up to him upon the Quarter-Deck, and in my hearing told them his Orders, at the same time asking their Opinion, “ *What they thought most ad-*

"*wiseable to be done for the Preservation of his Majesty's Ship?*" And soon after gave Orders to cut the Cable and to tow her off.

One would naturally have expected on this Occasion, that the *Rippon* should have been recalled at the same time with the *Panther* and the *Bombs*, or what was still more natural, that she should not have been sent in at all, with intent to secure a Landing, till it had been previously determined whether to land or no; but this as well as the other Circumstance of leaving so many French Merchant-Men, above forty Sail, unmolested in the Bay, were Particulars amongst many more upon this Expedition, that were never rightly understood by Officers in general.

In destroying, or cutting out the Merchant-Men, the Commodore would have ran no Risk of disabling his great Ships for farther Services, the Reason he alledged for not attacking the FORT of St. PIERRE; but even with respect to the Town itself, it might have been burnt by the Bombs in the same manner that BASSE TERRE at GUADELUPE was set on Fire by them afterwards, without hazarding a Single Ship belonging to the Squadron; and this I believe, the Engineers on board the Bombs made no Scruple to declare: Whether it was Right or not, to destroy the Town and the Valuable Effects supposed to be in it, or whether the Troops employed upon the present Expedition against MARTINICO (1762) may not suffer from this Omission, is another Question, and not for me to decide.

Jan. 20. At eight in the Morning the Commodore made sail to the Northward, in consequence of a Resolution taken at a Council of War to make a Descent upon the Island of Guadelupe, and to attack the Town and Citadel of Basse-Terre, the Metropolis.

Off

Off the Island of Dominica.

At twelve the North End of *Martinico* bore E. by S. five Leagues, and the South End of *Dominica*, N. by E. half a League.

The *Amazon* joined us this Day with two Transports from *Antigua*, bringing two hundred Men from Col. *Ross's* Regiment, as did the *Spy* Sloop.

DOMINICA, so called by *Columbus*, from his discovering it on a *Sunday*, lies in Lat. 15, N. Long. 60, W. about ten Leagues from *Martinico*, to the N. W. This Island is very woody and mountainous, well watered, but little cultivated. The Inhabitants are mostly *French*, and the Island by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, 1748, declared neutral with *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, and *Tobago*. It has several Bays, of which that called *Prince Rupert's Bay**, is the principal one of Note. It is spacious and deep, capable of containing a very large Fleet, and is sheltered from the Wind by very high Mountains. Near the Shore it has a Depth of seven Fathom Water; and farther out, from seven to 20, 40, 50, and 100. On the first Arrival of the Squadron in the Bay, the Inhabitants of the Island were apprehensive of our committing Acts of Hostility; but the Commodore dispelled their Fears by signing a Neutrality with them, and soon after they brought in Provisions to the Fleet, having before drove off their Stock into the Inland Country.

Jan. 21. At twelve this Day *Prince Rupert's Bay* bore N. E. five or six Leagues.

* From *Prince Rupert*, Admiral of the *English* Fleet in the Reign of *Charles the Second*, and Brother to the Elector Palatine on the *Rhine*.

Off the Island of Guadelupe.

Jan. 22. At eight in the Morning the North End of *Dominica*, bore E. five Leagues; from *Dominica* to *Guadelupe* the Distance is about nine Leagues N. W. by N.

At eleven the *Rippon* and *Panther's* Signals, with those of several other Ships of the Line, were thrown out.

At twelve the South End of *Guadelupe* bore N. E. five or six Miles.

GUADELUPE, the largest of all the *Caribbee* Islands, lies in Latitude 16. N. and Longitude 61. W. about thirty Leagues from *Martinico*. It was first discovered by *Columbus*, and called by the *Spaniards* *Alto Guadelupo*, from the great Height of the Cliffs and Mountains of it. It is about fifteen Leagues in Length, and twelve in Breadth, divided into two Parts by a small Arm of the Sea, or rather a narrow Passage, through which no Ship can venture: The Inhabitants cross over in a Ferry from one Part to the other. The Country to the West is called *Basse-Terre*, where stands the Metropolis, and where the Citadel and Strength of the Island lies; the Part to the East is called *Grande-Terre*. The Produce of the Island is the same with the rest of the *Caribbees*; *Sugar*, *Indigo*, and *Cotton*, &c. It was attacked in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, by Admiral *Bembow* and General *Codrington*, but without Success. They landed the Forces, but finding the Army diminished in their Numbers by Sicknefs, and that the Mountains were too difficult of Access, they re-embarked without effecting any Thing of Consequence. It abounds in Water, in some Places very good, in others, and often at no great Distance, a Mineral which fluxed the Men for some time till it was discovered. The Citadel, a very large but irregular Forti-

Fortification, is situated at the South End of the Town, built very high, and mounting 47 Guns.

Colonel *Cunningham* on reconnoitering, (as Commodore *Moore* relates) from the great Height of it, was induced to think it impregnable to the Squadron, and out of the Power of the Lower-Deck Guns to batter it, and so indeed it proved, for no Breaches were ever made in it by the Shipping, the Day of the General Attack, that were practicable; and if it had not been abandoned by the Enemy the Day after, it was very capable of Defence, and might have held out against the Troops for some time after their Landing, notwithstanding the Canonading it had sustained from the Squadron for so many Hours: it was situated so very High, that the *St. George*, a 90 Gun Ship, when looked down upon from the *Citadel*, appeared to be little bigger than a common *Transport*.

At six in the Evening Capt. *Jekyll*, returned from on board the *Cambridge*, the Commodore's Ship, where a General Attack upon the Capital Town of *Basse-Terre*, the *Citadel*, and Batteries that defended it, had been resolved upon.

His Majesty's Ships to attack in the following Order upon a Signal To-morrow Morning.

Guns

<i>Lion</i>	60	First Battery 9 Guns.
<i>St. George</i>	90	} The Citadel of Fort-Royal 47 Guns.
<i>Norfolk</i>	74	
<i>Cambridge</i>	80	
<i>Panther</i>	60	} Third Battery 12 Guns.
<i>Burford</i>	70	
<i>Berwick</i>	66	Fourth Battery 7 Guns,
<i>Rippon</i>	60	Fifth Battery or Le Morne Rouge 6 Guns

The

The Ships to silence their respective Batteries, if possible; and to lie by them till farther Orders.

All Night the Squadron was employed in turning under the Island of *Guadelupe*; two of the Bombs stood close in, and threw Shells against the Citadel of *Basse-Terre*, but without any Execution, having not attained the true Distance, from being improperly directed in their Station.

Jan. 23. At seven in the Morning, Commodore *Moore* shifted his Broad Pendant from the *Cambridge*, and hoisted it on board the *Woolwich* of forty Guns.

At half an Hour past seven, the Commodore made the Signal from the *Woolwich* to engage.

Bore away his Majesty's Ships, *Lyon*, *St. George*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, *Panther*, *Burford*, *Berwick*, *Rippon*, and ran down close along the Shore of *Guadelupe*.

General Attack of the Squadron at Basse-Terre, Guadelupe.

At nine the *Lyon* began to engage the first Battery of nine Guns, and was raked by a small one of two Guns, astern of her to the Southward, and the Citadel with what Guns they could bring to bear.

The rest of the Ships continued moving on in Order of Battle to the respective Batteries they were to engage, the Citadel (or *Fort-Royal*) playing upon them as they advanced.

At half an Hour past nine, the *Cambridge*, *Norfolk*, and *St. George*, began to engage the Citadel, and after an almost incessant Fire silenced it about five in the Afternoon.

Near ten, Capt. *Shuldham*, in the *Panther*, began to engage the Twelve-Gun Battery, and continued it warmly for many

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Hours, doing great Execution, and beating down most of the Buildings near it, when having silenced all the Guns, he lay by till called off by the Commodore.

The *Burford* which was to have supported the *Panther* in this Attack, and the *Berwick* which was to have engaged the Seven-Gun Battery, drove off to Sea, by which means the *Rippon*, which followed, became exposed to the *Berwick's* Battery as well as her own.

At ten, the *Rippon* began to engage the *Morne Rouge*, but having run in too close, on letting go her Anchor, she tailed the Shore and stuck fast.

At eleven, cut the Cable and Hawser and kept engaging; the Seven-Gun Battery taking her on the Starboard-bow.

At twelve, all the Line of Battle Ships (the *Burford* and *Berwick* excepted) were in hot Action, and all the Forts in and about the Town briskly cannonaded; this continued for five Hours very warm on both Sides.

The Garrison in *Fort-Royal*, was severely galled by the Shot of the *Panther* Capt. *Shuldham*, who while he engaged the Twelve-Gun Battery, played all the Cannon he could bring to bear, upon the Walls and Works of the Citadel, till after an obstinate Defence for some Time, the Enemy were entirely drove from all the Batteries to the South of the Town, and quitted their Guns.

On the North Side, remained unsilenced the Seven-Gun Battery, and the Fort at the *Morne Rouge*, where the *Rippon* lay a-ground, engaging both of them, and

At two in the Afternoon, had actually silenced the Guns at the *Morne*; but the Enemy observing the Ship to be on Shore, assembled in great Numbers on the Brow of the Hill, and lined the Trenches, from which they kept a brisk Fire of Small Arms,

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and racked her fore and aft, killing and wounding many of the Men.

At three the Militia brought up a Cannon, an Eighteen Pounder, played it in the Way of *Batterie en barbe* for two Hours, and being mounted so high above the Ship, it was not silenced but with Difficulty; they likewise planted their Colours upon the Parapet of the Trenches, which were soon after shot down, and never appeared any more.

Lieutenant *Chaundy*, of the Marines, after behaving with great Spirit, received a violent Contusion in his Left Leg, which was cut off immediately, and Mr. *Grey*, a Midship-Man, was wounded in the Thigh with a Musket Ball, of which he died.

Of twenty eight Marines quartered on the Poop, eight were killed or wounded, and the Seamen so enfilated on the Fore-castle, that ten out of the twenty remaining were obliged to be sent forwards, to assist in returning the Fire there; the rest of the Marines were employed at the Great Guns, there being upwards of ninety Men sick in the Hold. A large Box containing 900 Cartridges blew up on the Poop, and set Fire to the Ship.

All the Grape Shot on board was now expended, and the Wadding; the Marines and Seamen making Wadding of their Jackets and Shirts, and firing them away at their Trenches; flung out a Signal of Distress to the Squadron; extinguished the Fire on the Poop.

At this Time, Capt *Leslie*, of the *Bristol*, observing the Situation of the *Rippon*, came from Sea, and ran in between the Ship and the Seven-Gun Battery, which had played upon her from the beginning of the Engagement, pouring a whole

Broadside

Broadside upon the Enemy; the Marines in the *Bristol* at the same Time flanked the Militia in the Lines, so that the Fire upon the *Rippon* slackened.

At five the Commodore made the Signal to prepare to land the Troops, which was afterwards countermanded; it being too late, and growing dark; by which means many of the Flat-bottomed Boats in repairing back to the Rendezvouze of their Brigade, were in danger of being run down by the Men of War, now returning from their Batteries; and some of them but very narrowly escaped.

At half an Hour past five, the Commodore sent a Lieutenant on board the *Rippon*, with Orders for her to tow off, but being acquainted at his Return that the Ship was a-ground, he sent a Pilot to her Assistance.

The Town of BASSE-TERRE burnt by the Bombs.

At seven the flat-bottomed Boats dispersed, and the Troops returned to their respective Transports; all the Line of Battle Ships (except the *Rippon*) having now rejoined the Fleet, and all the Batteries of the Enemy being silenced, the four Bombs stood in for the Shore, and threw Shells and Carcasses into the Town. The Houses and Churches were every where soon in Flames, the Magazines of Powder blown about the Enemy's Ears, and the whole at ten o'Clock blazed out one general Conflagration.

In this Engagement, which continued without ceasing from nine in the Morning till Night, the Squadron sustained but little Loss of Men, and far from being proportioned to the Time or Severity of the Action; insomuch that Mons. *Dutriel* the French Governor would not afterwards believe, that only six Men were killed, and twenty wounded on board the *St. George*,

which had engaged the Citadel for so many Hours; several of the Ships however suffered much in their Masts and Rigging.

All Night the Bombs continued to play upon the Town and Citadel.

At nine in the Evening, the *Rippon*, which still remained a-ground, run her Larboard Guns over to the Starboard Side, started thirty Tun of Water in the Forehold to lighten her forward, and employed all her Boats in endeavouring to tow off; then having carried out Hawfers, all Hands were turned to the Capstern, but the Anchors came Home, and she never moved till near twelve; when contrary to the Expectation of almost every body on board, she gave a sudden Start and was got off, to the great Joy of the Officers and Men who were not without their Apprehensions of her being burnt by the Enemy in the Night, or beat to Pieces by the Sea and Surf before the Morning.

At twelve came to an Anchor in thirteen Fathom Water. Upon examining the Gunner's Report, the Ship had fired 1300 Great Shot and upwards, and the Marines 2000 Cartridges. The Foremast was shot through, the Mizen-yard cut almost away, and the Braces and Rigging greatly damaged.

Commodore Moore in his Relation says, that, "the *Rippon* was not more exposed than any other Ship, and that no Signal of Distress was seen by any Person on board the *Woolwich* &c."

As to the first, the *Rippon* had two Batteries upon her when most other Ships had but one, was a-ground; was on Fire, and attacked by Musquetry from the Shore, and from the Intrenchments, which was the Case of no other Ship in the Squadron, nor was there a single Man killed by Musquet-Shot on board any one Man of War but the *Rippon*, during the whole Engagement.

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In regard to the latter, whether the Signal of Distress was seen so far as the *Woolwich*, I cannot take upon me to say; but the *Commodore* (as I have been informed) made much the same Reply, after the *Rippon's* narrow Escape at *St. Pierre*, "that he could not perceive any Shells to be thrown at her from his own Ship."

Jan. 24. At two o'Clock this Afternoon the *Commodore*, who was turning in all the Morning, came to an Anchor with the Squadron in the Road of *Basse-Terre*, his Broad Pendant still flying on board the *Woolwich*: The Town continued burning all this Day.

Found in the Road the Hulls of several Merchant-Men, which the Enemy had set fire to on our Approach. Several others turned out, and endeavoured to escape, but were intercepted and taken by the *Ludlow-Castle*, and other Men of War.

At three the *Commodore* made the Signal to prepare to land.

The Troops land.

At five landed the first Brigade, and the second and third immediately after, to the Northward of the Town.

On landing they found the Town and Citadel abandoned by the Enemy, who never fired a Shot the whole Day; the latter was taken Possession of by two Companies of *Elliott's*, and the *English* Colours hoisted there about six o'Clock.

It was very observable that during the General Attack upon the Town, the *French* never shewed any Colours at their Citadel, where a Flag-Staff still remained.

A *Genoese* in the *French* Service came down to the Troops and informed them, that the Enemy had only five Companies of regular Forces (Marines) in the Island, consisting of twenty Men per Company: He likewise acquainted them that a Train

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was laid to blow up the Powder Magazine in the Citadel, and a Negroe left to set fire to it, who was persuaded to believe he could escape at a Sally Port afterwards; this was immediately cut off, and the Magazine secured. The Guns were all spiked up by the Enemy, before they quitted it, and some of the Trunnions knocked off, but the Spikes being chiefly old Nails, and not of Steel well tempered, were afterwards drilled out by the Matrosses.

Part of the Troops laid upon their Arms all Night upon the rising Ground that overlooked the Town; Part of them (the *Old-Buffs*) made themselves Masters of an advantageous Post upon a Hill about a Mile to the East, and Part entered the Town and lined the Streets, which still remained on Fire, and continued burning all Night.

This Day arrived the *Buckingham*, Capt. *Tyrrel*, who a little before had engaged the *Florissant* of 74 Guns, supported by two Frigates, in which he acquired great Honour. Arrived also the *Rye*, with a missing Hospital-Ship, from *Barbadoes*, having the Physician Dr. *Brooke*, and the Surgeons to the Army on board, who, it was much feared, were lost, the Ship not appearing from the Time the Squadron left the *English* Channel.

Jan. 25. In the Morning at Break of Day the Enemy, who had retired with the armed Negroes to the Hills, appeared to the Number of about 2000, throwing up Intrenchments near to a House, where the Governor, *Le Chevalier Nadau Dutriel* had fixed his Head-Quarters, at the Distance of about four Miles from the Town to the S. E. and which with the *Dos d'Ane*, a little higher up, he threatened to defend to the last Extremity against all Opposition whatever.

Description

Description of the Dos d'Ane.

The Dos D'ANE was situated at the Distance of about six Miles from *Basse-Terre*, to the S. E. and is no more than a hollow Passage, or Cleft, through the Mountains, by which a Communication was opened into *Capesterre*, a more level and indeed a very beautiful Part of the Island. The *French* call it *Dos d'Ane*, from its resembling at a Distance the Back of an Ass, but I rather believe it to be an old Term for any mountainous Clift whatever*. The Ascent to it was very steep; the Road from the Camp was interrupted by broken Rocks, and furrowed by a Variety of Gullies, which were extremely difficult to pass, and which rendered it very hazardous to make any Attempt to force it: In this the Enemy placed their chief Security, holding us at Defiance, and calling it the *Ne plus ultra* of the *English* Army; so indeed it proved on this Side, for though some Officers were of Opinion that it might have been assaulted with Success the Morning after the Landing, or immediately upon Landing, whilst the Panick of the Enemy was strong, and the Consternation they were thrown into from the Bombs and firing of the Town was not worn off, and they remained dispersed; yet most agreed, it was hardly practicable afterwards, when the Troops had continued, for some Days in Camp without moving; when the Inhabitants had recovered their Spirits, and now began to gather together again, and to fortify themselves on the Hills, putting their Negroes in a Situation of Defence, and capable of disputing the Ground at every Gully where the Troops should appear. General *Barrington* seemed so sensible of the Difficulty in carrying it, that when he succeeded to the chief Command, on the

* They call a Sharp bottomed Boat, *Bateau fait à Dos d'Ane*.

Death of General *Hopson*, he drew off the Army immediately to another Part of the Island.

To return to the present Operations of the Troops: Major *Melville*, of Col. *Ross's* Regiment, seized upon an advanced Post about four Miles to the N. E. of *Basse-Terre*, in a Plantation belonging to Madame *Ducharmey*, where he kept Possession, and upon all Opportunities that offered, annoyed the Enemy as long as the Camp remained at *Basse-Terre*; from this Place He made Signals to the *Old-Buffs*, and they to the Camp below, to march off the Picquets, whenever he wanted a Reinforcement, or the Enemy made show of an Attack upon him, which they frequently did.

At three in the Afternoon, the Tents and Field Equipage were sent on Shore with three Days Provisions for the Men, when *Duroure's*, *Barrington's* and *Armiger's* Regiments, with the Artillery Park, and the Highlanders, encamped at the back of the Town; *Watson's* covered the Citadel, *Elliott's* were sent in to Garrison it, and the *Old-Buffs* encamped at their Out-post on the Hill.

General *Hopson* fixed his Head-Quarters at *Basse-Terre*, at the Governor's House, or rather the Ruins of it, where several Deserters were this Day brought in.

Jan. 26. The Troops continued next Morning in the Position already described, and a Flag of Truce was sent to the Enemy with an Offer of Terms, which the Day after produced the following Answer from the French Governor, *Le Chevalier Dutriel*.

Letter

Letter from the French Governor Le Chevalier Dutriël.

Messieurs,

J'ai reçu la Lettre que vos Excell. M'ont fait l'honneur de m'écrire du 25^{me}—vous me faites une Proposition qui ne peut venir que de la Facilité que vous avez eu de vous emparer de la Place et du Bourg de la Basse-Terre; car autrement vous me devez rendre assez de Justice pour penser que Je ne la recevrai pas. Vous avez la Force en main pour soumettre les Extérieurs de l'Isle, mais quant à l'Intérieure nous jouons à Jeu égal.

À l'Égard des Conséquences qui suivront mon Refus, je suis persuadé qu'elles ne seront autres que prescrivent les Loix de la Guerre; s'il en étoit autrement, nous avons un Maître assez puissant pour nous venger.

A la Guadelupe, le 27^{me} Janvier
1759.

À Leur Excellences
Messieurs Moore et Hopson, Offi-
ciers Généraux de S. M. B.
A la Basse-Terre.

Je suis de vos Excellences
avec Respect

Votre très humble, et
obeissant Serviteur,

Nadau Dutriël.

Gentlemen,

I Have received the Letter your Excellencies did me the Honour to write on the 25th—The Proposals you offer, are such as could only arise from the easy Acquisition you have made of the Town and Citadel of *Basse-Terre*; for otherwise, you must do me the Justice to believe, I would not have received them. The Force you have with you, is indeed sufficient to give you Possession of the Extremities of the Island; but as to the inland Part of the Country, we there have an equal chance with you.

In regard to any Consequences that may attend my Refusal of the Terms proposed, I am persuaded that they will be such only as are authorized by the Laws of War; but should it hap-

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pen otherwise, we have a Master who is powerful enough to take Revenge for what we may suffer.

I am, &c.
This Answer was spirited, and had it succeeded to a gallant Behaviour, and a bold Example during the Attack, could not have failed of doing Honour to the Governor; but it was very well known, that so far from exerting himself at that Time, by frequently visiting in Person the Citadel and the Batteries engaged, and by his Appearance inspiring new Life and Vigour into his People then fighting for their All, for Life, for Honour, and for Liberty, he retired to a Plantation out of Gun-Shot, and remained an inactive Spectator of the Destruction of the Day, and the Ruin of the Capital; nor did he on the Morning after, take any Precautions to prevent the Landing of the Troops, who had a difficult Shore to deal with, attended with a violent Surf from the Sea, and defended by Entrenchments and Lines every where thrown up; but flew from all the Advantages of Ground and Situation, and took Shelter upon the Hills and Mountains, where no Danger could alarm, and no Batteries could reach. Had he been really brave, he should have acted like another *Turnus*,

Rapit Acer,
Totam aciem in Teucros, et contra in Littore fistit.—

Utro Occurramus ad undam,
Dum trepidi, egressisque labant vestigia prima.

Æn. 10.

This was the Time to have displayed undaunted Resolution and Obstinacy of Defence; for if it was true, that the Possession of the Metropolis became so easy an Acquisition to the Invaders, to whom was it owing, that it was not made more difficult? Menaces of Resistance *jusqu'à l'Extremité* are noble, but it is then only

only when they are thrown out Sword in Hand, the Bayonet pointed and not the Pen, the Shore disputed Inch by Inch, and the approaching Enemy defied in Arms at the Water's Edge, not by Letters at a Distance. His Epistle was therefore considered by the *English* Officers, as the Fanfaronnade of a Man, who had not a Heart to execute, if a Head to design, and in whom Timidity would render abortive, whatever Understanding might inspire.

The Inhabitants of the Island, whose Effects and Houses were consumed at *Basse-Terre*, became real Objects of Pity, and I make no doubt Compassion was one Motive in our General, to make those early Offers of Humanity he did.

Jan. 28. In Consequence of their being rejected, this Morning several Detachments were sent to scour the Country and several Shot were fired from the Citadel at the Enemy, who appeared at a Distance in small Bodies. The Commodore hoisted his Broad Pendant this Evening on board the *Cambridge* again, which had been very much shattered in the Engagement of the twenty third.

The Troops burn the Canes and scour the Country.

Jan. 30. A Party of the *French* descended from the Mountains, and firing under cover of the Bushes near the Shore, killed three Marines and a Seaman at the Watering Place for the Squadron; upon which in the Evening the Troops burnt all the Sugar Canes and Houses near it. At another Time* a Body of armed Negroes concealing themselves in the Canes, and firing out of them, the Troops set Fire to the several Corners of the Field, and burnt the Canes and Negroes together.

* At *Grand-Terre*.

Jan. 31. The Commodore sent a Lieutenant and twenty Men from each Ship on Shore, to transport the Cannon from the lesser Batteries to the Citadel, which was continued the next Day.

Feb. 1. A Detachment of the Troops commanded by Major Trollop, of Col. Watson's, repulsed a considerable Party of the Enemy, and took thirty Prisoners.

This Day the *Weazel* Sloop sailed from *England*, with Dispatches from the Commodore and General.

Feb. 2. Arrived the *Ludlow-Castle* and *Spy* Sloop, from destroying a Fort of four Guns to the Northward.

Feb. 3. Major Melville set Fire to several Villages near his Out-Post at Madame *Ducharmey's*, and burnt the Canes about them, as did Col. *Crumpe* in another Part, with a Detachment from the Camp.

This and several following Days, the Commodore sent the Boys from the Squadron on Shore, to pick up Cannon Balls fired into the Town at the General Attack. The *French* on that occasion made use of all Sorts of Langrage Shot, old Nails, Copper, Lead, Tin, Stones, &c. and their Musquet Balls were chewed with their Teeth and jagged.

Feb. 4. Arrived the *Lancaster*, from *England*, Capt. *Man*.

An Attack was this Morning made by a Detachment of our Troops, upon some Entrenchments on a Hill opposite to Major Melville's Post, thrown up by Madame *Ducharmey*, and defended by her armed Negroes: The Entrenchments were carried, and the Houses and Plantations burnt with the Loss on our Side of twelve killed and thirty wounded. The Enemy had about ten killed, and a Number of Prisoners taken, among whom were several Ladies, but Madame *Ducharmey*, made her Escape.

Lieu-

Lieutenant *Farrel*, Ensign *Leach*, of *Armiger's*, and Lieutenant *Maclean*, of the *Highlanders*, who distinguished themselves greatly in this Attack, were dangerously wounded.

A Gun burst in the Citadel, killed one Man and wounded three others. This Day there was a flying Report of the Arrival of a *French* Squadron at *Tobago*, consisting of seven Sail of the Line and thirty Transports.

Feb. 5. The Troops kept engaging on the Hills with small Arms the greatest Part of the Day.

Feb. 6. At six this Morning an Out-Detachment was seen engaging warmly with a Body of the Enemy above the Citadel, and the whole Line was under Arms in the Camp. It was then supposed, that a General Attack would have been made upon the *Redoute*, before the Governor's Head-Quarters, where the greatest Body of the *French* appeared, and where they had been seen daily at work in raising Entrenchments from the Time our Troops took Possession of *Basse-Terre*; but

At ten the Line turned in again, the Detachment having repulsed the *French*, and killed and wounded near seventy.

The Citadel kept firing Cohorns all this Day.

Commodore Moore detaches a Squadron to Grande-Terre.

Commodore Moore, in order to facilitate any Attempts upon the Eastern and more fertile Part of the Island, called *Grande-Terre*, thought proper this Afternoon, to detach some Men of War from the Squadron to take Possession of *Fort-Louis*, (now *Fort-George*) a strong Battery and well defended; accordingly,

At two o'Clock the *Berwick*, with the *Roebuck*, *Renown*, *Woolwich*, *Bonetta*, two Bombs, and three Tenders, with a large Detachment of Marines from the other Ships sailed to the Eastward for *Grande-Terre*.

Feb.

Feb. 7. The *Rippon* was ordered to send two twelve Pounders on Shore to the Citadel, but could not land them on account of the Surf.

Feb. 8. The Enemy fired Small Arms for several Hours at the Battery raised by Col. *Desbrisay*, above the Citadel, without any Effect.

Feb. 9. The *Rippon* landed her two Pieces of Cannon upon a Catamoran, which was towed on Shore by ten Boats, as did the *Lyon* and *Winchester* the same Number. They were afterwards transported by Negroes into the Citadel, where they now remain.

Feb. 10. A Lieutenant of the *Berwick* arrived, with an Account from Capt. *Harman*, of some Difficulties that were found in attacking *Fort-Louis*, at *Grande-Terre*, upon which the Commodore gave Orders for the Ships to go in at all Events, and sent Capt. *Shuldham*, in the *Panther*, to reinforce the Squadron.

Feb. 11. At nine in the Morning sailed the *Panther*, for *Grande-Terre*. Lieut. Col. *Desbrisay*, of Col. *Watson's* Regiment, was this Day appointed Governor of the Citadel, or *Fort-Royal*, which was repairing; and soon after *Elliott's* Regiment marched out, and *Watson's* went into Garrison there, *Elliott's* encamping in the Ground where *Watson's* lay before.

Feb. 11. A Flag of Truce was sent to *Martinico*, for the Exchange of Prisoners.

Fort-Louis, now Fort-George, at Grande-Terre, taken.

Feb. 13. The Squadron at *Grande-Terre*, attacked *Fort-Louis*, and the Batteries near it; when after a severe Cannonading, which lasted six Hours, the Marines and Highlanders were landed, who drove the Enemy from their Entrenchments with Bay-

Bayonets fixed, and hoisted the *English* Colours at the Fort; of this they kept Possession, doing Duty on Shore, till a Detachment arrived from the Camp some time afterwards, under the Command of Major *Ball*, of General *Barrington's* Regiment when they remained a few Weeks, and then were re-imbarked on board the Squadron. A Lieutenant of the *Berwick* was killed by a Party of the Enemy, which kept a regular Fire upon the Boats as they landed the Marines, of which and of the Seamen many were killed and wounded.

Feb. 14. At this Time the Troops at *Basse-Terre*, from the constant Fatigues they endured, by being perpetually harrassed, without coming to any general Engagement, which the Enemy always avoided, and by being exposed to intense Heat from Day to Day, began to yield to the Disorders of the Climate, and the Hospitals were crowded with Sick and Wounded. It was therefore proposed to send Part of them to *Antigua*; and accordingly the *Rippon* and *Spy*, which were ordered for that Service, sailed this Morning with eight Transports for the Town of *St. John's* in that Island, having about 500 Men from the Regimental Hospitals on board, the greatest Part of which Number died soon after their Arrival, and many on their Passage. The Surgeons were sent before as usual, to make the necessary Preparations for their Reception, and to buy Water. The Inhabitants of

ANTIGUA or ANTEGO, which takes its Name from this Circumstance of wanting Water, are constantly obliged to send Vessels for it to *Montserrat*, a small Island which lies about eight Leagues from it to the S. S. W. When it is a wet Season, they preserve the Rain in Cisterns, with which most Houses are supplied, and Philter it through large Philtering Stones, of which there

there are great Quantities at *Barbadoes*, and the other Colonies, but those at *Barbadoes* are generally esteemed the best. I remember to have heard in *England* of the Discovery of some fresh Springs at *Antigua*; but upon Enquiry found they had all a brackish Taste, and are not in Use. It lies in Latitude 17 N. and Longitude 61 W. 20 Leagues East of *St. Christopher's*. It is the Residence of the Governor of the *Caribbee* Islands, and has always a Regiment of Foot in Garrison at *St. John's Town*, where new Barracks have been lately built by the Inhabitants of the Island.

The Squadron likewise of Men of War employed in these Seas, usually lies at Anchor in *St. John's Road*, to the S. E. of which is a commodious Harbour for heaving down large Ships, called *English Harbour*, where there is a King's-Yard, attended by proper Officers, and under the Direction of the Commodore or Admiral who commands. *English Harbour*, by Land, is about 10 or 12 Miles from the Town of *St. John's*. The Climate is found to be very unhealthy, and the Country in dry Seasons looks very bare, but at other Times is Pleasant and beautiful. *English Harbour* has, for many Ages, been the Grave of *British Officers*.

Camp at Basse-Terre.

Feb. 22. The *Rippon* having performed this Service, and landed the Sick at the Hospital in *St. John's Harbour*, which took up several Days, returned back to the Squadron, and anchored this Afternoon in the Road of *Basse-Terre*. The Troops remained in their former Position, encamped in the same Ground, and had been employed in burning the Sugar-Canes,

Canes, and laying waste the Country, bringing in Prisoners and Deserters, most of them Negroes, daily to the Head-Quarters.

In the Morning, Commodore Moore sailed in the *Panther*, to *Grande-Terre*, to view the Fortifications at *Fort-Louis*, leaving the Command of the Squadron to Capt. *Leslie*, removed from the *Bristol* to the *Buckingham*, in room of Capt. *Tyrrel*, sent to *England*, in the *Weazle* Sloop, with the Express from *Guadelupe*. Before the Commodore sailed, he received an Account of Mr. *Keppel's* Success at *Goree*, on the Coast of *Guinea*, which being immediately communicated to the General, in the Evening at Sun-set the *Cambridge* fired a Gun, manned Ship, and gave three Cheers, as did all the Men of War in the Squadron according to Seniority.

The Troops were drawn out on Shore, and fired a *Fue de Joye*, taking it up from the Cannon of the Citadel.

The Account we received was as follows, that, "on *December 29, 1758*, Commodore *Keppel* attacked the Forts and Batteries on the Island of *Goree*, that very soon after the *French* Governor desired to capitulate, and to march his Troops out of Garrison with the Honours of War, which being refused, the Attack was again renewed by the Commodore, but continued a very little while before the Island, Forts, Garrison &c. surrendered at Discretion."

State of the Island December 29, 1758.

<i>French Prisoners of</i>	<i>Iron Ordnance</i>
War — — 300	from 3 to 24 Pounders — 98
Blacks in Arms,	Iron Swivels on Carriages — 11
a great Number.	Mortars — — — 4
	Powder in the Magazine — 100 Barrels.
	Shells and Shot, a great Quantity.
	Provisions for 400 Men for four Months.

G

Feb.

Feb. 25. The Commodore returned in the *Panther*, from reviewing the Works at *Fort-Louis*.

This Day a Thanksgiving Sermon for the Success of his Majesty's Arms at *Guadelupe*, was preached on board every Ship in the Squadron by Order of the Commodore.

Feb. 26. At seven in the Morning there was an Alarm from Major *Melville's* Post, and a Signal from the Old Buffs for the Picquets in Camp to march.

Soon after another Signal was made for the second Picquets to march, to sustain the first.

At eleven the first Picquets returned back to Camp, the Enemy who were drawn up on the Hills opposite to *Melville's* Post, having retired on seeing him reinforced from the Army below.

By such Artifices as these, the *French* vainly flattered themselves to weary out the *British* Troops, by frequent Alarms calling them out to the Sun, whose Meridian Rays they knew were fatally powerful on *European* Constitutions.

At this Time near 1800 Men in the Army were Sick or Dead.

General Hopson dies.

Feb. 27. At one in the Morning died *General Hopson*, at the Head-Quarters at *Basse-Terre*, and by his Death the Command of the Forces devolved on Major General *Barrington*.

This Evening the *Rippon* and *Bristol* were ordered to sail to *St. Eustatia*, and to cruize off that Port, in order to prevent the *Dutch* from supplying the Enemy with Provisions, which they had constantly done from the Time they were drove up the Mountains by the *English*.

Commodore *Moore* in his Papers published in the History of *England* says, " That after the Reduction of *Fort-Louis* by the
" *Berwick*,

“ *Berwick*, Capt. *Harman*, with some other Ships of the Line,
 “ and Bomb Vessels: He directed those Ships to cruise all a-
 “ round the Island to prevent the Landing of any Succours
 “ from *St. Eustatia*, and this Service they effectually performed; for
 “ the Enemy, by their own Confession, had no Provisions in the
 “ Mountains, nor any Sort of Supply, but what they drew from
 “ their Stores in *Basse-Terre*.”

On the Contrary Col. *Clavering* in his Letter, dated at M.
Poyen's, *Capesterre*, April 24th, acquaints General *Barrington*,
 “ that on April 16th Brigadier *Crumph* returned with his Detach-
 “ ment from the Bay *Mahaut*, where he had burnt the Town
 “ and Batteries, with an immense Quantity of Provisions that had been
 “ landed there by the Dutch.

Feb. 28. General *Barrington* having taken the Command of
 the Forces upon him, this Day ordered the Troops to strike
 their Tents and to Hutt.

General *Barrington* withdraws from *Basse-Terre*.

March 1. By Break of Day the Regiments in Camp appeared
 hutted, and the Enemy were amused by it, imagining the Ge-
 neral proposed still to continue his Attack, and to remain there
 for some Time; but a few Days after, the Detachments at the
 Out-Posts were all drawn in, the Batteries in and about the
 Town of *Basse-Terre* blown up and destroyed, and the whole
 Army brought off and re-imbarked on board the Transports by
 Break of Day, without the Loss of a Man.

Governor *Desbrisay*, was left in the Citadel with *Watson's* Re-
 giment and a Detachment from the Artillery, and the Com-
 modore with the Fleet sailed for *Grande-Terre*, leaving the St.

George and *Buckingham* to cover the Garrison in case of any Attack from the Enemy.

Upon the Motion of the Troops, the *French* descended gradually from the Redoute, and after they were embarked, set Fire to the Hutts in Camp, and entered the Town; upon which Col. *Desbrisay* fired upon them from the Citadel, and beat down and burnt the Houses they had occupied, making a Sally at the same Time with a Detachment from the Garrison; some were taken Prisoners, and the rest made the best of their Way back to the Redoute.

March 6. Sailed the *Spy Sloop*, with an Account of the Death of General *Hopson*, to *England*.

March 7. The Fleet sailed for *Fort-Louis*.

The Trade-Wind and Leeward Current prevented the Squadron and Transports from getting round to *Grande-Terre*, till the 11th, when the Fleet came to an Anchor off *Fort-Louis*, of which the Marines were still in Possession; however on account of the scarcity of Provisions, and Water, and not being supplied with Tents like the rest of the Army, they were growing sickly, and Capt. *Hood*, and Capt. *North*, belonging to the *Norfolk* and *Berwick*, died. Twenty-five of the Transports only could weather the *Saints*, the rest were drove to Leeward.

March 12. General *Barrington* went in a Boat to reconnoitre the two Coasts of this Bay, as well on the *Grande-Terre* Side as that of *Guadelupe*, in order to find a proper Place for making a Descent.

The same Day Commodore *Moore*, received undoubted Intelligence of the Arrival of Mons. *Du Bompar*, Lieutenant-General and Chef d'Escadre, (formerly Governor of *Martinique*) with a Squadron of Men of War, consisting of eight Sail of the
Line

Line and three Frigates, from *Old France*, having a Battalion of *Swiss* and other Troops on board, intended for the Relief of *Martinico*, in Case he found it invested by the *English*; and that his Squadron was lying at Anchor between *Pidgeon-Island* and *Fort-Negro*, in the great Bay of *Port-Royal*, ready to come out.

As it was very practicable for *Monf. Bompar*, to throw in Succours to *Grande-Terre*, if he attempted it, and at the same Time *Mr. Moore*, be incapable of putting to Sea to oppose him in the Situation the *English* Squadron then lay; a Resolution was taken to call in the cruizing Ships, and to sail immediately to *Prince Rupert's Bay* in *Dominica*, where he could be early acquainted with any Motions made by the Enemy, and be ready to follow if Occasion required, as he would be then to Windward of *Guadelupe*, and at the Distance only of nine Leagues.

Monf. Bompar arrives, and *Mr. Moore*, sails to *Prince Rupert's Bay*, *Dominica*.

March 13. Accordingly the Squadron sailed this Morning to *Prince Ruperts Bay*, and this Day came to an Anchor there, followed by the *St. George* and *Buckingham*, from *Basse-Terre* Road, and the *Rippon* and *Bristol* from their Cruize, who joined on the twenty-first.

The Privateers of the Enemy took Advantage of this Movement, and all the Time* the *French* and *English* Squadrons were watching each other in the two Bays, they went out, roving along the Coasts, and took above eighty or ninety Sail of our Merchant-Men, which they carried in Prizes to *Martinico*.

* Above eleven Weeks, from *Friday March 16*, to *Sunday June 3*.

These frequent Captures occasioned heavy Complaints from the Planters in our *British-Islands*, for they said it was equally as practicable for the *English Squadron* to have anchored in *Port-Royal*, as in *Prince Rupert's Bay*, by which two Ends had been answered; the *French Men of War* could not have got out, nor the Privateer Prizes have got in; of course the latter must have fallen into the Hands of our Cruizers, and have been retaken, no Harbour being then open to them, but *St. Pierre's* or *Grenada*, either of which was at any Time to be blockaded by a single Frigate.

Had the *English* made their Appearance off *Port-Royal Bay*, *Monf. Du Bompar*, must have been reduced to the Alternative, either of fighting a superior Force, or of retiring behind the Citadel into the *Carenage* to avoid it; leaving to *Mr. Moore* room to come to an Anchor with his Squadron between *Fort-Negro* and *Pidgeon Island*, where he lay before.

Mr. Moore in his Vindication says, "that had he failed to " *Port-Royal*, he would have found the Enemy's Squadron so " disposed, that he could not attack them unless *M. de Bompar* " had been inclined to hazard an Action." Allowing this to be true, it was rather a Pity no Attempts were made to see what his Inclination was; the Appearance of the *English Squadron*, and the flattering Hopes of Victory might have warmed the old Gentleman, perhaps, to have risked an Action; the Consequences of which, on either Side, would have been so glorious, and thrown such Lustre on the Conqueror's Brow; he might have been drawn on to an Engagement, tho' not forced into it; or by some Night-Stratagem been surprised into one; or if that had failed, had he retired up the Bay upon seeing the *English Squadron*, it would have added to the Life and Spirits of the

British

British Seamen, and in Proportion, have struck a Damp upon the Enemy (no inconsiderable Advantage at any Time) to see their boasted Admiral, whom we were threatened with so long before his Arrival, now come to their Relief, and yet obliged to fly for his own Security behind the Cannon of the Citadel.

March 14. From this Time to the 17th, General *Barrington* was employed in directing Works to be made for the Security of his Camp, having no Assistance from the Squadron but the *Roebuck* of forty Guns left behind for Protection to the Transports.

March 21. This Afternoon the *Renown* sailed for *Jamaica* with Col. *Haldane*, the Governor of that Place, who acted as Brigadier-General upon the Expedition.

The Squadron being sickly, at this Time was reinforced by General *Barrington* with a Detachment of the Troops, in consequence of which, a Serjeant and twenty Men were put on board the *Rippon*, and the rest of the Ships had a Complement in proportion.

March 23. While the General was making the necessary Dispositions for landing at *Grande-Terre*, the *French* at the Redoute and *Dos d'Ane* came down upon Col. *Desbrisay* in the Citadel; and having been supplied with a Mortar of thirteen Inches from *Martinico*, threw Shells into it from the neighbouring Hills, and erected a Battery, from which they kept playing daily upon the new Works thrown up by the Governor, and sometimes made shew of an Assault upon the Body of the Place; but were constantly dispersed by the Fire from the Garrison, from which also frequent Sallies were made.

Colonel

Colonel Desbrisay blown up in the Citadel; Colonel Crump lands and attacks St. Mary's.

When the *St. George* and *Buckingham* were called in to join the Squadron upon the Arrival of the *French Fleet* at *Martinico*, the Enemy was encouraged to approach nearer to the Citadel, which occasioned a more frequent Discharge of Artillery; and soon after we had the Misfortune to learn, that a Cannon being fired too near a Powder Magazine placed in a Stone-sentry-Box, at the flanked Angle of the South-East Bastion, the Return of the Wadding blew it up, and with it the Governor, who was standing at the Sentry-Box, reconnoitering the Enemy with a Glass, Major *Trollop*, one Lieutenant, two Bombardiers and several Men upon the Platform. Col. *Desbrisay* and Major *Trollop* were taken up dead, being thrown at a great Distance into the Heart of the Fort; but some of the Men, tho' greatly burnt, recovered; Lieut. *Read* lived a few Days. By this unhappy Accident, the Army was deprived of the Service of two gallant and experienced Officers, and the Citadel lost a bold and active Governor to defend it. The *French* taking Advantage of the Disorder occasioned by the Explosion, came down in great Numbers from the Hills, but were soon repulsed by the Fire from the Garrison.

Major *Melville*, who had greatly distinguished himself at his Out-Post, was appointed Governor of the Citadel, in the room of Col. *Desbrisay*.

Lieut. Colonel DESBRISAY was Captain of Foot at the Battle of *Rocoux* near *Liege* in 1746; where being wounded, and lying upon the Ground amongst the Slain, he was run through by a *French Officer*, whose unmanly Example was immediately followed

followed by the Platoon he commanded, all or most of them planting their Bayonets in different Parts of his Body: Of about thirteen Wounds which he received, eight were judged to be mortal: Being afterwards at Table with the Marechal Count de *Saxe*, of whose Politeness as an Enemy, many honourable Instances were given in the Course of the late War, he was strongly solicited by the Marechal to tell him "Who the Officer was that had used him so unlike a Soldier, threatening to disgrace him at the Head of the Regiment;" but DESBRISAY, tho' well acquainted with his Name, the Commission he bore, and the Corps he served in, most generously declined it;—contenting himself with letting his Excellency know, that he was not a Stranger to his Person, and begging his Excuse from being obliged to point him out.

As he was at all Times alert, so was he very indefatigable, had a thorough Knowledge of his Profession, and was Master of great Application in it. He was quick, and had a happy Presence of Mind, which foresaw a Difficulty and the Method to conquer it at one and the same Instant; cool in Action, and brave without Ostentation; presuming never upon a Superiority of Parts, but always diffident of Himself; thought and read much, and was ever forming some new Design to molest and annoy the Enemy: The Service of the Publick was the Spring that wound him up and put his whole Frame in Motion. He had the true Fire of a Soldier in him, and with it was as compleat a Gentleman as any in the Service, dying sincerely regretted by every Officer of his Acquaintance.

April 1. Arrived the *Emerald*, Capt. *Cornwall*, from *England* with Dispatches for the Commodore and General.

The same Day a Detachment of 300 Men, under the Com-

H

mand

mand of Capt. *Blomer*, sallied out from the Garrison at *Fort-Royal*, attacked, and without much Difficulty forced the Enemy's Entrenchments, and got into a Work, which proved to be a Battery of one eighteen, and one twelve Pounder, nearly completed. Capt. *Blomer* spiked up the Guns, and returned to the Garrison, with the Loss of only six Men killed and six wounded.

The *Antigua* Brig, Capt. *Varlo*, sunk two *French* Schooners, loaded with Arms for *Guadelupe*, and brought in a third.

Col. *Crumpe* of *Duroure's* landed at *Grande-Terre* with a Detachment of 600 Men, between the Towns of *St. Anne* and *St. Francois*, attacked them, and destroyed the Batteries and Cannon there.

What followed upon this Descent, is thus related by the General himself, in his Letter to the Secretary of State.

“ As I imagined by the sending Colonel *Crumpe* to attack the
 “ Towns of *St. Anne* and *St. Francois*, the Enemy would be
 “ obliged to detach some of their Troops from the Post of *Gosier*,
 “ I ordered, two Days after he failed, the only 300 Men I had
 “ left to be put on board Transports, and lie off that Town;
 “ and in the Morning of the 29th I went to reconnoitre the
 “ Battery and Intrenchments, and perceiving that the Enemy
 “ appeared less numerous than for some Time before, I made
 “ a Disposition for forcing them by two different Attacks. This
 “ was executed the next Morning at Sun-rising, with great
 “ Spirit and Resolution by the Troops; and notwithstanding
 “ the Fire of the Enemy from their Intrenchments and Battery,
 “ both were soon carried with little Loss, and the Enemy drove
 “ into the Woods. The Troops immediately destroyed the
 “ Cannon and Battery, with the Town.

“ This

“ This being happily effected, I ordered the Detachment to
 “ force its Way to *Fort Louis*; and, at the same Time, sent Or-
 “ ders for the Garrison to make two Sallies, one to the Right,
 “ in order to put the Enemy between two Fires, and the other
 “ to attack their Lines, as I knew that which I had just made
 “ would oblige them to send Troops to oppose our Passage on
 “ that Side. The first was made, but the latter, by some
 “ Mistake, was not executed; which, had it been done, we
 “ must inevitably have been in Possession of their Lines. The
 “ Detachment from *Gosier* forced their Passage with some Loss,
 “ notwithstanding a very strong Pass that the Enemy were
 “ possessed of, and took Possession of a Battery of three twenty-
 “ four Pounders, which should, the next Day, have played on
 “ our Camp.”

April 11. The *Emerald* with French Colours looking into the Harbour of *Granada*, the Master-Attendant and several Gentlemen from the Shore, taking her for a French Frigate, came on board and were made Prisoners; upon finding their Mistake, they burst out into a violent Fit of Laughter, and soon after fell a singing.

About this Time General *Barrington* formed a Design to surprise the Towns of *Petit-Bourg*, *St. Mary's*, and *Goyave* on the *Basse-Terre* Side of the Island, and to make an Incurfion into the *Capefterre*, the most beautiful Country in or about it; but the Success of this Project, tho' well concerted, was thro' the Darknefs of the Night, the Roughnefs of the Weather, and the Ignorance and Fear of the Negroes who were Guides, entirely frustrated.

General *Barrington* gives the following Account of this Attempt, and its Consequences.

“ The remaining Part of the Transports, with the Troops,
 “ being now arrived; nine having come on the 23d of *March*,
 “ and the others by one or two in a Day; as I had long in-
 “ tended, so soon as it was in my Power, to make an Attack
 “ on the *Guadalupe* Side, as the Enemy had there some Posts of
 “ infinite Consequence, I formed, upon the Information of
 “ some Negroes, who promised to conduct the Troops in flat-
 “ bottom Boats by Night, a Design of surprising *Petit-Bourg*,
 “ *Guoyave*, and *St. Mary's*, at the same Time. The first was to
 “ be effected by Brigadier *Crump*, who, the Moment he had made
 “ himself Master of it, was to march to *Bay Mahaut*, and destroy
 “ the Batteries there, as well as a large Magazine of Provisions
 “ that the Enemy had collected from the *Dutch*, and to hinder
 “ any more arriving: The latter, under Brigadier *Clavering*, after
 “ he had surprised *St. Mary's* and *Guoyave*, was to march into
 “ the *Capesterre*, and reduce that fine Country. The Success of
 “ this appeared not only to me, but to the Gentlemen who were
 “ to execute it, almost infallible; but the Night proved so bad,
 “ and the Negroe Conductors were so frightened, that they ran
 “ several of the Boats on the Shoals, of which that Coast is
 “ full; so that though Brigadier *Clavering* did land, with about
 “ 80 Men, yet the Place was so full of Mangroves, and so deep
 “ in Mud, that he was obliged to return, but not without the
 “ Enemy's discovering our Design.

“ This obliged me to attempt by Force, what could not be
 “ effected upon the safer Plan: But as I was then laid up in a
 “ most severe Fit of the Gout, in my Feet, Head, and Stomach,
 “ I sent Brigadiers *Clavering* and *Crump* to reconnoitre the Coast
 “ near *Arnoville*; and upon their Report I ordered 1300 Regu-
 “ lars and 150 of of the *Antigua* Volunteers, to land under the
 Protection

“ Protection of the *Woolwich* Man of War: What happened af-
 “ terwards, you will see by the following Letter, which I re-
 “ ceived at *Petit-Bourg* from Brigadier *Clavering*, on the 25th of
 “ *April*.”

At M. Poyens, Capesterre, Guadalupe, April 24, 1759.

S I R,

“ On *Thursday* the 12th of *April*, at Day-break, I landed with
 “ the Troops which you put under my Orders, consisting of 1300
 “ Men, exclusive of the *Antigua* Volunteers, at a Bay not far
 “ distant from *Arnoville*. The Enemy made no Opposition to
 “ our landing, but retired as our Troops advanced, to very
 “ strong Intrenchments behind the River *Le Corn*. This Post
 “ was to them of the greatest Importance, as it covered the
 “ whole Country to the Bay *Mahaut*, where their Provisions and
 “ Supplies of all Sorts were landed from *St. Eustatia*, and there-
 “ fore they had very early taken Possession of it, and had spared
 “ no Pains to strengthen it, though the Situation was such as
 “ required very little Assistance from Art. The River was only
 “ accessible at two narrow Passes, on account of a Morass co-
 “ vered with Mangroves, and those Places they had occupied
 “ with a Redoubt, and well palisaded Intrenchments, defended
 “ with Cannon, and all the Militia of that Part of the Country.
 “ We could only approach them in a very contracted Front,
 “ which was at last reduced to the Breadth of the Roads, inter-
 “ sected with deep and wide Ditches. Our Artillery, which
 “ consisted of four Field-pieces, and two Howitzers, were or-
 “ dered to keep a constant Fire on the Top of the Intrench-
 “ ments, to cover the Attack made by *Duroure's* Regiment and
 “ the *Highlanders*, who, on this Occasion, behaved with the
 “ greatest

“greatest Coolness and Resolution, keeping up, as they ad-
 “vanced, a regular Platoon Firing. This Behaviour so inti-
 “midated the Enemy, that they abandoned the first Intrench-
 “ment on the Left, into which the *Highlanders* threw themselves,
 “Sword in Hand, and pursued the Enemy, with Part of *Du-*
 “roure’s Regiment, into the Redoubt.

“The Enemy still kept their Ground at their Intrenchments
 “on the Right, from whence they annoyed our People very
 “much, both with Musquetry and Cannon; and though those
 “who had carried the first Intrenchments, had got into their
 “Rear, yet, till a Bridge could be made to pass the River, they
 “could not get round to attack this Post. This took us up
 “near Half an Hour; but however we got up Time enough
 “to take near 70 of the Enemy Prisoners, as they were endea-
 “vouring to make their Escape, amongst whom were some of
 “the most considerable Inhabitants of the Island.

“We found in both the Intrenchments, six Pieces of Can-
 “non. Our Loss was one Officer and 13 Men killed, and two
 “Officers and 52 Men wounded.

“So soon as the Ditches could be filled up for the Passage
 “of the Artillery, we proceeded on our March towards *Petit-*
 “*Bourg*. A considerable Number of the Enemy had lined an
 “Intrenchment, about Half a Mile to the Left on the Road,
 “but when they perceived we were endeavouring to surround
 “them, they abandoned it, keeping always about 200 Yards
 “in our Front, setting Fire to the Sugar-canes, which obliged
 “us more than once to leave the Road, to avoid any Accident
 “to our Powder.

“The Troops arrived late on the Banks of the River *Lizard*,
 “behind which, at the only Ford, the Enemy had thrown up
 “very

“ very strong Intrenchments, protected with four Pieces of
 “ Cannon on the Hill behind them.

“ Having reconnoitred the Side of the River, and finding
 “ it might cost us very dear to force the Passage at the Ford, I
 “ therefore kept up their Attention all the Night, by firing into
 “ their Lines, during which Time I got two Canoes conveyed
 “ about a Mile and a Half down the River, where being launch-
 “ ed, we ferried over, before Break of Day in the Morning,
 “ a sufficient Number of Men to attack them in Flank, whilst
 “ we should do the same in Front: The Enemy soon perceived
 “ their Danger, and left their Intrenchments with the greatest
 “ Precipitation.

“ Thus we passed without the Loss of a Man, still pursuing
 “ them to *Petit-Bourg*, which Place they had fortified with Lines,
 “ and a Redoubt filled with Cannon.

“ We found Capt. *Uvedale* there, in the *Granada* Bomb,
 “ throwing Shells into the Fort. The Enemy did not remain
 “ in it long, when they saw our Intention of occupying the
 “ Heights round them, but left us Masters of that, and the
 “ Port, with all the Cannon round the Place.

“ We halted here the 14th, to get Provisions for the Troops.

“ On the 15th, at Day-break, Brigadier *Crumph* was detached,
 “ with 700 Men, to the Bay *Mahaut*, and at the same Time
 “ Capt. *Stiel*, with 100, to *Guoyave*, about seven Miles in our
 “ Front, to destroy a Battery there. The Pannick of the Enemy
 “ was such, that they only discharged their Cannon at him,
 “ and abandoned a Post that might have been defended against
 “ an Army. He nailed up seven Pieces of Cannon, and re-
 “ turned the same Evening to *Petit-Bourg*. Brigadier *Crumph* re-
 “ turned likewise the next Day, with his Detachment from the

“ Bay

“ Bay Mahaut, where he found the Town and Batteries abandoned. These he burnt, with an immense Quantity of Provisions, that had been landed there by the Dutch, and reduced the whole Country as far as Petit-Bourg.

“ The heavy Rains, on the succeeding Days, had so swelled the Rivers, that it was impossible for the Troops to advance; however, this Delay gave us an Opportunity of strengthening the Post at *Petit-Bourg*.

“ On the 18th, in the Evening, the *Antigua* Volunteers took Possession again of *Guoyave*: They were supported early the next Morning, by a Detachment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel *Barlow*, who had Orders to repair the Road for the Passage of the Cannon.

“ On the 20th, after leaving 250 Men to guard *Petit-Bourg*, the remaining Part of the Detachment, with the Cannon, moved on to *Guoyave*, in order to proceed afterwards to St. Mary's, where we were informed the Enemy were collecting their whole Force to oppose us, and had likewise thrown up Intrenchments, and made Barricadoes on the Road to prevent our Approach to it. We were not long before we perceived them; but, at the same Time, we found, as well by our own Observation, as by the Information of the Guides, that it was not impossible to get into their Rear, by Roads the Enemy thought impracticable, and consequently had guarded with very little Care.

“ A Detachment was immediately formed under Colonel *Barlow*, for this Service, and Orders were sent to hasten the March of the Artillery, which, from the badness of the Roads, had not been able to get up. The first Shot from our Cannon placed very near their Intrenchment, with the Alarm
“ that

“ that was given by our Detachment in the Rear, made the
 “ Enemy very soon sensible of the dangerous Situation they
 “ were in, and indeed their precipitate Flight only, saved them
 “ from being all taken Prisoners.

“ We pursued them as far as the Heights of St. Mary's, where
 “ we again formed our Men for a fresh Attack on the Lines
 “ and Batteries there.

“ Whilst the Barricadoes were levelling for the Artillery, we
 “ attempted a second Time to pass the Woods and Precipices
 “ that covered the Flanks of the Enemy's Lines; but, before
 “ we could get up our Cannon, they perceived this Move-
 “ ment, and began to quit their Lines to oppose it, which
 “ made us resolve, without any further Delay, to attack them
 “ immediately in Front; and it was accordingly executed with
 “ the greatest Vivacity, notwithstanding the constant firing both
 “ of their Cannon and Musquetry. They abandoned here all
 “ their Artillery, and went off in so much Confusion, that they
 “ never afterwards appeared before us.

“ We took up our Quarters at St. Mary's that Night, and
 “ the next Day entered the *Capesterre*, which is the richest and
 “ most beautiful Part of this or any other Country in the *West-*
 “ *Indies*. Eight hundred and seventy Negroes, belonging to
 “ one Man only, surrendered this Day.

“ Here Messrs. *de Clainvilliers* and *Daqueruy*, deputed by the
 “ principal Inhabitants of the Island, met me to know the
 “ Terms you would grant them.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. CLAVERING.”

By a Letter intercepted from the Count de *Bourhonaye*, Governor of *Martinico*, to the Chevalier *Dutriel* at *Guadelupe*, it appeared, " That the former was in no Condition to send any farther Relief or Assistance to him, all the Arms he could spare being already taken; and that *Monf. du Bompar* found himself unequal to make any Attempts in his Favour against the *English* Squadron; still encouraging him not to despair, but to hold out to the last Moment."

April 17. Arrived the *Griffin* from *England*, with an Answer to the Dispatches sent by the *Weazle* Sloop after the taking of the Town of *Basse-Terre*.

April 19. The *Falcon* Bomb, stationed off the *Santos* or *Saints*, in order to prevent any Supply of Arms or Provision from being carried to the Enemy, as she was chasing in a Privateer, missed Stays and was stranded; the Officers and Men were saved, and the smallest Mortar and Stores got out.

The *SANTOS* or *SAINTS*, (so called by *Columbus* on Account of his discovering them on *All-Saints-Day*,) are four little Islands belonging to the *French*, and lying between *Dominica* and *Guadelupe*, four Leagues from the latter to the S. S. W.

At this Time the Bravery of our Troops had got the better of every Obstacle, had forced the Enemy in all their Entrenchments and strong Passes, had taken 50 Pieces of Cannon, and had advanced as far as the *Capesterre*, the only remaining unreduced Part of the Country. This at last brought the *French* to Terms and Articles of Capitulation, which we signed on *Tuesday, May 1, 1759*, at the Head Quarters at *Capesterre*.

General *Barrington* on this Occasion gives the following Account in his Letter to the Secretary of State.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Barrington to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Head Quarters, in the Capesterre, Guadelupe, May 9, 1759.

“ I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that, by great Per-
 “ severance, and changing entirely the Nature of the War, by
 “ carrying it on by Detachment, I have at length made myself
 “ Master of *Guadelupe* and *Grande-Terre*. This is a Work, Sir,
 “ that, I believe, the most sanguine (considering our total Se-
 “ paration from the Fleet) could not expect to have been per-
 “ formed by so small a Body of Men.

“ My Situation was such, that it was absolutely necessary, that
 “ what was done should not be procrastinated, as I was deter-
 “ mined to grant no Truce for Time enough for the Inhabi-
 “ tants to recover from their Fears. Mr. *Moore* was absent;
 “ the Thing pressed; and some Resolution was to be taken im-
 “ mediately.

“ I believe, Sir, the infinite Consequence and Value of *Gua-*
 “ *delupe*, and *Grande-Terre*, is not perfectly known in *England*, as
 “ (if I am rightly informed) there is more Sugar grown here
 “ than in all the Leeward Islands put together; besides great
 “ Quantities of Cotton and Coffee. The Country, especially
 “ the *Capestere*, the finest I ever saw, watered with good Rivers
 “ every Mile or two; and a Port belonging to it, where all the
 “ Navy of *England* may ride safe from Hurricanes.

“ As I have now nothing to fear from the Land, I am re-
 “ pairing, as well as I can, *Fort Louis*, and fortifying the Isle of
 “ *Cochon* for the greater Security of the Harbour. The poor
 “ People here are in a miserable Condition, but I shall do every
 “ Thing in my Power to procure them the Things they want.

“ I have the Honour to send you inclosed the Capitulation
 “ of the Governor, as well as that of the Inhabitants. The
 “ latter behaved, in all their Dealings, with great Candour;
 “ and it is a Justice I owe them, to acquaint you with it.”

“ It has not as yet been possible for me to go round the
 “ Islands to see the different Posts that must be occupied, I
 “ therefore cannot yet determine the exact Number of Troops
 “ that will be necessary to be left for their Defence.”

“ I cannot help congratulating myself, that I had just signed
 “ the Capitulation with the Inhabitants of the *Grande-Terre*,
 “ when a Messenger arrived in their Camp to acquaint them,
 “ that M. *Beauharnois*, the General of these Islands, had landed
 “ at St. *Anne*’s on the windward Part of that Island, with the
 “ Reinforcement from *Martinico*, of 600 Regulars, 2000 *Bucca-*
 “ *neers*, and 2000 Stand of spare Arms for the Inhabitants,
 “ with Artillery and Mortars, under the Convoy of M. *Bompar*’s
 “ Squadron: This Support, had it arrived there an Hour
 “ sooner, must have made the Conquest of that Island very
 “ difficult, if not impossible. As soon as he heard the Capi-
 “ tulation was signed, he re-embarked again.”

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION.

*Between their Excellencies the Hon. Major-General Barrington, and
 John Moore, Esq; Commanders in Chief of his Britannick Ma-
 jesty’s Land and Sea Forces in these Seas, and M. Nadau Dutriel,
 Governor of his Most Christian Majesty of Guadelupe, Grande-
 Terre, Deseada, and the Saintes.*

Article I. **W**E the Governor, Staff and other Officers, of
 the Regular Troops, shall march out of our
 Posts, with one Mortar, two Field-Pieces of Brass Cannon,
 with

with ten Rounds for each Piece, Arms, Baggage, and the Honours of War.

Granted, except the Mortar; and as to the Cannon, we will allow only four Rounds for each Piece; and on Condition that the Troops of his Britannick Majesty shall take Possession of the different Posts of the Three Rivers, and the Hospital To-morrow Morning, the 2d of May at eight o'Clock; and that all the Magazines of Provisions, Ammunition, and Implements of War, as well as all Papers relating to the Revenue, be delivered into the Possession of a Commissary to be named by us for that Purpose.

II. That we shall be sent to *Martinico*, in a good Vessel, well provided, and by the shortest Passage.

Granted.

III. That the Commissary General, Officers of Justice, Admiralty, and all such as have the King's Commission, shall likewise be sent to *Martinico* in a good Vessel well provided, and by the shortest Passage.

Granted only for the Commissary General, and Officers of the Admiralty, and refused to the others.

IV. That the Staff and other Officers shall have Leave to take with them their Wives and Children to *Martinico*.

Granted.

V. That the Staff and other Officers shall have the same Number of Servants granted them, as were allowed by the Most Christian King, viz. to the Commissary General 24; to the Lieutenant Governor 18; to the Fort Major 15; to the Captains 12 each; to the Lieutenants 8 each; and to the Ensigns 6 each.

Granted.

VI. That it shall be allowed to all the Officers who have Estates in this Colony (except to me the Governor, unless the King permits me also) to appoint Attornies to act for them until the Peace; and if the Island be not then ceded, the above-mentioned Officers shall have Leave to sell their Estates, and carry off the Produce.

Granted.

VII. That a good Vessel shall be allowed to the Lady of *Monf. Duclieu*, Lieutenant Governor General of the Islands, and Captain of one of the King's Ships, to carry her to *Martinico*, with her Equipage, Furniture, Plate, and Servants fuitable to her Rank: And also to the Governor's Lady, and the Wives and Widows of the Staff Officers.

Granted: One Vessel for all the Ladies.

VIII. That *Monf. de Folleville*, Lieutenant Governor of *Martinico*, shall have a good Vessel to carry him and his Volunteers thither, by the shortest Passage, with only such Arms, Baggage and Servants, as they brought with them.

Granted.

IX. That the *Sieur Avril* of *Dominico* and his Detachment shall be sent thither with their Arms and Baggage.

Granted.

X. That the Prisoners, Soldiers and Sailors, shall be mutually exchanged.

Granted.

XI. That all the Negroes who were enlisted and continued till the last Day of the Attack, in the Companies of *Bologne*, *Petite*, *Dumoliere*, and *Ruby*, agreeable to the List that will be given in of them, shall have their Freedom at the Expence of the Colony, as by Agreement.

Granted,

Granted: Upon Condition that they are immediately sent off the Island.

XII. That the Men belonging to the Privateers, who desire to go to *Martinico*, shall have a Vessel to carry them thither.

Granted.

XIII. That there shall be a reasonable Time allowed for removing the Furniture, Effects, and Cloaths that are in the *Reduit*, or other Places, belonging to the Persons who are to be sent to *Martinico*; and that his Excellency General *Barrington* shall grant his Protection for the safe Conveyance of the above-mentioned Effects to the Place of Conveyance.

Granted.

XIV. That there shall be an Hospital Ship provided for the Wounded and Sick that are in a Condition to be removed; and that the rest shall be taken Care of and sent with a Flag of Truce to *Martinico*, as soon as they are recovered.

Granted: Those that remain here shall be taken Care of at the Expence of his Most Christian Majesty.

XV. That all Subjects, formerly belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, who for Crimes were forced to fly their Country, and have carried Arms in this Island, shall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in this Island as Inhabitants.

They must go out of the Island.

XVI. That the same Honours and Conditions shall be granted to the King's Troops in the *Grande-Terre*, as are given those in *Guadelupe*.

They shall have neither Mortar nor Cannon.

XVII. That the Troops at the Head of the *Reduit*, as well as those at the *Three Rivers*, shall march to the Post of the Camp at *la Garde*, and remain there till the Day of Embarkation.

The

The Transport Ships shall be at the Great Bay To-morrow Morning to receive the Troops of the Garrison, the Privateers Men, and those who are to pass to Martinico.

J. BARRINGTON, JOHN MOORE.
NADAU DUTRIEL.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *between their Excellencies and the Inhabitants of Guadelupe, &c.*

Article I. **T**HE Inhabitants shall march out of their Posts with all the Honours of War, viz. with two Field-Pieces, their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, and lighted Match.

Granted; in Consideration of the brave Defence which the Inhabitants have made during an Attack of three Months, upon Condition that they lay down their Arms as soon as they have marched by our Troops, and that all the Forts, Posts, Batteries, Cannon, Mortars, Firelocks, and Bayonets, with all kind of Ammunition, and Implements of War, be delivered to a Commissary to be named by us; and that we shall have a Power of fixing a Garrison in all such Places as we shall think proper.

II. The Inhabitants of the Island of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominico, who came to the Assistance of this Island, shall have Leave to retire with their Arms and Baggage, and a Ship shall be provided to carry them, and the Servants they brought with them, to their respective Islands, with Provisions for their Passage.

Granted, except those from Marigalante, who shall be sent to Martinico.

III. The Inhabitants shall be allowed the free and publick Exercise of their Religion, the Priests and Religious shall be preserved

preserved in their Parishes, Convents, and all other Possessions; and the Superiors of the several Orders shall be permitted to send for such as they think necessary from *France*, and the neighbouring Islands; but all Letters wrote on this Occasion shall be transmitted by the Governor appointed by his *Britannick* Majesty.

Granted.

IV. They shall observe a strict Neutrality, and not be forced to take up Arms against his Most Christian Majesty, or against any other Power.

Granted; on Condition that they take an Oath within a Month, or sooner, if possible, to maintain all Clauses of this Capitulation, as well as to remain exactly and faithfully neuter.

V. They shall be allowed their Civil Government, their Laws, Customs, and Ordinances; Justice shall be administered by the same Persons who are now in Office; and what relates to the interior Police of the Island, shall be settled between his *Britannick* Majesty's Governor and the Inhabitants. And in Case this Island shall be ceded to the King of *Great-Britain*, at the Peace, the Inhabitants shall have their Choice, either to keep their own political Government, or to accept that which is established at *Antigua* and *St. Christopher's*.

Granted; but when any Vacancies happen in the Seats of Justice, the superior Council of the Island is to name proper Persons to fill up those Vacancies, who must receive their Commissions from his Britannick Majesty: And all Acts of Justice whatsoever are to be in his Name. But in Regard to any Change in the political Government, we grant it, if agreeable to his Majesty's Pleasure.

VI. The Inhabitants, as well as the religious Orders, shall be maintained in the Property and the Enjoyment of their Possessions, Goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble,

of what Nature soever they may be; and shall be preserved in their Privileges, Rights, Honours and Exemptions; and free Negroes and Mullattoes in their Liberty.

Granted.

VII. They shall pay no other Duties to his *Britannick* Majesty but such as they have hitherto paid to his most *Christian* Majesty, without any other Charge or Imposts; the Expences attending the Administration of Justice, the Pensions to Curates, and other customary Charges, shall be paid out of the Revenue of his *Britannick* Majesty, in the same Manner as under the Government of his most *Christian* Majesty.

Granted; but if this Island is ceded to his Britannick Majesty at the Peace, it shall be subject to the same Duties and Imposts as the other English Leeward Islands, the most favoured.

VIII. All Prisoners taken during the Attack of this Island, shall be mutually exchanged.

Granted.

IX. The free Mullattoes and Negroes, who have been taken, shall be considered as Prisoners of War, and not treated as Slaves.

Granted.

X. The Subjects of *Great-Britain*, who have taken Refuge in this Island, whether Criminals or Debtors, shall have Leave to retire.

Granted.

XI. No other but the Inhabitants actually residing in this Island, shall possess any Lands or Houses, by Purchase, Grant, or otherwise, before a Peace; but if at the Peace this Island should be ceded to the King of *Great-Britain*, then such of the Inhabitants as do not chuse to live under the *English* Govern-

ment

ment shall be permitted to sell their Possessions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire whenever they please, for which Purpose there shall be a reasonable Time allowed.

Granted; but such of the Inhabitants as chuse to retire shall have leave to sell to none but Subjects of Great-Britain.

XII. In Case there should be any Exchange at the Peace, their *Britannick* and most *Christian* Majesties, are desired to give the Preference to this Island.

This will depend on his Majesty's Pleasure.

XIII. The Inhabitants shall have Liberty to send their Children to be educated in *France*, and to send for them back; and to make Remittances to them while there.

Granted.

XIV. The absent Inhabitants, and such as are in the Service of his most *Christian* Majesty, shall be maintained in the Enjoyment and Property of their Estates, which shall be managed for them by Attornies.

Granted.

XV. The Wives of Officers and others, who are out of the Island, shall have Leave to retire with their Effects, and a Number of Servants suitable to their Rank.

Granted.

XVI. The *English* Government shall procure for the Inhabitants an Exportation for such Commodities as the Island produces, and are not permitted to be imported into *England*.

Granted; as the Island produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

XVII. The Inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish Quarters for the Troops, nor Slaves to work on the Fortifications.

Granted; but Barracks will be provided as soon as possible for the Lodgment of the Troops; and such Negroes who shall be employed with the Consent of their Masters, on public Works, shall be paid for their Labour.

XVIII. The Widows and other Inhabitants, who thro' Illness, Absence, or any other Impediment, cannot immediately sign the Capitulation, shall have a limited Time allowed them to accede it.

Granted; but all the Inhabitants, who chuse to partake of the Advantage of the Capitulation, shall be obliged to sign it within a Month from the Date hereof, or to quit the Island.

XIX. The Men belonging to the Privateers, and others who have no Property in the Island, and are desirous to leave it, shall have Vessels to carry them to Martinico or to Dominico, (at their Option) and shall be furnished with Provisions for the Passage. Nevertheless, those Persons who have any Debts with the Inhabitants of the Island, shall be obliged to settle their Accounts with them before they depart.

Granted.

XX. The Inhabitants shall have Leave to give Freedom to such Negroes as they have promised it to, for the Defence of this Island.

Granted; on Condition that they are immediately sent off the Island.

XXI. The Inhabitants and Merchants of this Island, included in the present Capitulation, shall enjoy all the Privileges of Trade, and upon the same Conditions as are granted to his Britannick Majesty's Subjects, throughout the Extent of his Dominions.

Granted; but without affecting the Privileges of particular Companies established in England or the Laws of the Kingdom, which prohibits the carrying on of Trade in any other than English Bottoms.

XXII. The

XXII. The Deputies of the *Grande-Terre*, not having a sufficient Power to sign the Capitulation, though the Colony adheres to the Conditions of it, under the Authority of M. *Nadau*, may sign it when they have their full Powers, and they will be comprehended in all the Clauses.

Granted.

Given at the Head-Quarters in the Capesterre.

Guadelupe, the first day of May, 1759.

J. BARRINGTON, JOHN MOORE.

NADAU DUTRIEL, DEBOURGE CLAINVILLERS, DUQUEURRY.

May 1. At this Juncture the Commodore received Intelligence that Monf. *Du Bompar* had sailed some Days from *Martinico*, and was seen with the Squadron out at Sea, seven Leagues to Windward of *Marigalante*, seemingly with a Design to land some Forces at *Grande-Terre*, which he accordingly effected, and dis-embarked the *Swiss* Battalion consisting of 600 Men, with 2000 *Buccaneers*, and 2000 Stand of spare Arms for the Inhabitants with Artillery and Mortars: Upon landing they found the Island surrendered, and not having advanced far up into the Country, retreated before the *English* Troops could have Notice of them; they were immediately pursued, and about thirty of the *Swiss* deserted, the rest were put into the Boats and got off.

Commodore *Moore* denies the Landing of more than 600 Blacks and Whites, and those in a wretched Condition, adding, that, " if they had *staid*, they might all have been taken Prisoners, " as he, the Commodore, would have gone up and landed his
Marines

“ *Marines on the Back of Mons. Bourrhonaye*, who would have
 “ found himself between *two Fires*; as for *Buccaneers*, he says,
 “ they existed no where but in *Imagination*, and that the Date
 “ of those Adventurers expired above fifty Years before this
 “ Period.” General *Barrington*, however, in his Letter to the
Secretary of State, expressly confirms the Landing of 2000 of those
imaginary Troops.

May 2. At two this Afternoon, the Commodore made the
 Signal to prepare to sail, and at half an Hour past nine in the
 Evening to weigh; when he sailed with the Squadron out of
Prince Rupert's Bay.

It appeared a little extraordinary to most Officers that
 Commodore *Moore* should know so little of the *Enemy's Motions*,
 that his first Intelligence of Mr. *Bompar's* Squadron should be,
 not that it was getting under Sail from *Martinico*, or that it was
 out at Sea, but that it had actually been at *Guadelupe*, and had
 landed and re-embarked the Reinforcements intended for the Relief
 of that Island a Day before the Commodore ever stirred from
Prince Rupert's Bay in pursuit of them; (as appears by his own
 Letter to the *Secretary of State* dated May 11, 1759). Now the
 Distance from *Martinico* to *Dominica*, is at the most, but 10 Leagues,
 which taken as a Distance at Sea, is a very trifling one, and the
 Commodore might certainly have so stationed his Cruisers and
 Cutters that Signals might have been made from one to the other,
 in such a manner, that the *Enemy's* Squadron should not have
 loosed their Fore-top-Sails (the common Signal for preparing to sail)
 without his knowing it almost instantly. That the Commodore's
 Removal of the Squadron from *Guadelupe* to *Dominica*, was a
 judicious one, I think can never be denied; but that the prin-
 cipal Reason for so doing, was to keep an Eye upon the French
 Men

Men of War at *Port-Royal* must be allowed to be *equally true*, and the Commodore acknowledges nearly as much himself, viz. "that he could not be said to have *left the General*, in as much " as the Squadron lay almost *in right of Capesterre*, and he was " at hand to afford either his Advice or *Assistance*;" What sort of *Assistance* he afforded the General when he suffered the Enemy to land a Reinforcement strong enough to have drove him and his Army *off the Island*, or what sort of a *Look-out* (as the Seamen termed it) he kept upon the *French Fleet* at *Port-Royal*, when he owns in his Letter, that the *first News* he had of them, was their being *seen* to the *Windward* of *Marigalante*, must be submitted to the Judgment of others. Certain it is, that if he *kept an Eye* upon them, (not to be suspected of a pun on this Occasion) it was not an *HAWK's Eye*.

Line of BATTLE, ENGLISH.

The *Buckingham* to lead with the Starbord, and the *Norfolk* with the Larbord Tacks on Board.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Division.</i>
Woolwich,	Buckingham,	Capt. Leslie	64	John Moore, Esq; Com- mander in Chief, &c. &c.
Bonetta,	Berwick,	Harman	64	
Infernal,	Hampshire,	Norbury	50	
Granada,	Panther,	Shuldharn	60	
Rye,	Lancaster,	Man	66	
Ludlow-Castle,	St. George,	Gayton	90	
Amazon,	Cambridge,	Burnett	80	
Emerald,	Burford,	Gambier	70	
Kingsfisher,	Rippon,	Jekyll	60	
	Bristol,	Parker	50	
	Lyon,	Trelawney	60	
	Winchester,	Le Crafs	50	
Roebuck,	Norfolk,	Hughes	74	

May

May 3. At six this Morning the South End of *Marigalante*, bore East five Leagues.

MARIGALANTE, so called by *Columbus*, from the Name of his Ship (the *Gallant Mary*) lies in Latitude 16 N. about three Leagues from *Grande-Terre* to the S. E. It is twenty Miles in Length, and in Breadth about fifteen; producing as the other Islands; a flat Country in general, but ill supplied with Water, and little fortified.

Line of BATTLE, FRENCH, (as reported at *St. Dominica*.)

L'Hector to lead with the Starbord, and the *Diadem* with the Larbord Tacks on Board.

<i>Frigates.</i>	<i>Ships</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Division.</i>
Le Fleur de Lys,	L'Hector	Rochfield	74	Du Bompar, Chef d' Escadre, &c. &c.
	Le Sage	De Guichem	64	
L'Amethyft	Le Courageux	Coufage	74	
	Le Defenseur		74	
	Le Vaillant	Clavier	64	
	Le Portée	D'Hiquit	64	
	L'Amphion	Reviel	50	
La Valeur	Le Florissant	Comet de Morville	74	
	Le Diadem	Roffaliere	74	

May 4. At eight, South End of *Marigalante*, E. N. E. four Leagues. The Squadron turning to Windward between *Dominica* and *Marigalante*, and so continuing the whole Time it was out. The Sun was this Day Vertical at Noon.

May 5. At six, South End of *Marigalante*, N. E. four Leagues. The Commodore brought to every Day about Noon, by which Means the Squadron fell to Leeward as much in the Day as it gained to windward in the Night.

Mr

Mr. Moore says, "He never brought to but in order to receive Letters from General Barrington;" we will suppose so, but should a whole Squadron in pursuit of an inferior, nay in fact of a flying Enemy (for Mr. Bompar kept to Windward all the Time to avoid an Engagement if possible, as it was, undoubtedly not his Business to fight, but after having miscarried, in his Design of relieving Guadelupe by arriving there too late, he was to get back to Martinico again as fast as he could,) in such a Case was it prudent to stop a whole Squadron in their Chace, merely to receive Letters from the General, which Letters might have been brought up by a Cutter or a Frigate, who could turn to Windward again so much easier than Ships of Battle? Besides the General was in no Danger whilst the Enemy was at Sea; his Danger was luckily past and escaped in Time by the Capitulation of the Island, or else the Conquest of Guadelupe must have been given up, notwithstanding the powerful Squadron under Mr. Moore's Command in Prince Rupert's Bay.

May 6. At seven, South End of Marigalante N. E. by N. three Leagues.

At eight in the Evening the Griffin joined, making the Signal to speak to the Commodore.

May 7. At seven, in the Morning, Signal for all Cruizers to come in.

At eight, the Commodore hoisted his Colours, and bore away for Prince Rupert's Bay again.

At twelve, Signals for the Rippon, Bristol, Emerald and Griffin to chace four Sail to the Southward.

At one, continued the Chace, at two the Rippon threw out the Commodore's private Signal, which not being answered, at three, fired a Gun at the Chace, who stood for Martinico.

L

At

At five, a Brig bore down to the *Bristol*, with an Account that the Chace were three of our Transports and a Cartel with the French Governor, Le Chevalier *Dutriel*, and his Officers, bound for *Port-Royal*, in Consequence of the Articles of Capitulation; at six left off Chace.

The Commodore with the rest of the Squadron, came to an Anchor in Prince *Rupert's* Bay; as did *Monf. Bompar*, with his Squadron the Day before, in the Bay of *Port-Royal*, having never seen each other; which occasioned it to be ludicrously said by the People of *Dominica* at our Return, "That the *English* went "on one Side of the Island, and the *French* on the other, for "fear they should meet.

Commodore Moore in the Papers so often quoted, as published by his Authority in the *History of England*, relates, "That *M. de Bompar* made the best of his Way to Cape *Francois* on the Island "of *Hispaniola*." But it appears, that he first put back to *Martinico* * May 6th, and was afterwards discovered with seven Ships of the Line at *Granada* by the *Rippon*, so late as June 17th, having left two of his Squadron at *Fort-Royal, Martinico*.

Deseada, the Santos, and Petite-Terre surrender.

May 9. At this Time General *Barrington* summoned *Marigalante*, the *Santos*, and *deseada* to surrender: The latter submitted upon the same Terms that had been given to *Guadelupe*, but *Marigalante* held out. The little Island of *Petit-Terre* came in likewise.

DESEADA OR DESIDERADA (the desirable Island) so called by *Columbus*, because it was the first Land he discovered on his

* See Mr. *Moore's* Letter to the Secretary of State.

second voyage to *America*, Anno 1493, lies seven Leagues from *Grande-Terre*, to the N. E. in Length three Leagues, and Breadth four Miles. Latitude 16. 20. N. Longitude 60. 10. W.

10. Upon signing the Articles of Capitulation at CAPE-STERRE, the Inhabitants quitted the *Dos d'Ane*, and returned to their Plantations and Houses; they began also to repair the Ruins at *Basse-Terre*; where soon after, Shops were opened, and the Produce of the Country sold as usual, unmolested by the Troops in Camp or Garrison, where General *Barrington* caused the strictest Discipline to be observed, and behaved with so much Affability, and was so easy of Access to all the Natives, that it would be difficult to say whether He seemed to be most respected by the Army or the Island.

11. Sailed the *Woolwich* for *England*, with an Account of the Surrender of *Guadelupe*, the *Santos*, and *Desseada*.

The Brigadiers, *Armiger* and *Clavering*, embarked on Board this Ship, and returned to *England*; Brigadier *Haldale* had failed sometime before to his Government at *Jamaica*, so that Lieutenant Colonel *Crumpe* of *Duroure's* Regiment, was appointed to act as Brigadier, and succeeded afterwards to the Government of the Island.

MARIGALANTE now only remaining to be subdued, the General began to make the necessary Preparations for attacking it, and accordingly a Body of Troops were embarked.

May 14. Sailed the *Berwick*, *Bristol*, *Ludlow-Castle*, and two Bombs from Prince *Rupert's* Bay, to favour a Descent upon the Island, and to destroy the Forts; and having joined the Transports from *Grande-Terre*, stood over to *Marigalante*; but the Enemy upon the Appearance of the Troops thought proper to submit.

The Commodore rode all this Day at Anchor with his Foretopfail loose, (Signal for the Squadron to prepare to sail,) in Order (as was supposed) to deceive the Enemy, and to prevent M. de *Bompar* from attempting to relieve *Marigalante* by attacking the little Squadron sent to reduce it.

19. *MARIGALANTE* surrendered upon the same Terms as *Guadelupe*, and the *Berwick*, with the *Ludlow-Castle*, and Bombs, returned back to Prince *Rupert's* Bay.

23. A Detachment of the Troops was left at *Marigalante*, under the Command of Major *Ball*, to garrison the Island.

27. All present Designs of the Expedition being thus happily finished, General *Barrington* acquainted the Commodore, that he proposed to send back Part of the Troops with the Transports to *England*, about the latter end of *June*, or the beginning of *July*.

31. Arrived the *Nassau* and *Raisonnable* of 70 Guns each, with a Store-Ship from *Portsmouth*, and joined the Squadron in the Bay.

June 2. The Commodore formed the Squadron into two Divisions, and made a new Line of Battle, Mr. *Moore*, commanded the Red, and Mr. *Hughes* the White.

The Squadron returns to Guadelupe.

3. At three in the Afternoon Commodore *Moore* made the Signal to weigh in the *Cambridge*, which was prepared by Capt. *Hughes* in the *Norfolk*, when the Squadron sailed in two Divisions from Prince *Rupert's* Bay for *Guadelupe*; leaving behind the *Nassau* and *Raisonnable* to complete their Watering.

4. At eight in the Morning, the Commodore anchored in *Basse-Terre* Road, the rest of the Ships following according to Seniority.

6. At

6. At nine anchored the *Raisonnable*, and the *Nassau* appeared in the Offing. *Monf. Du Bompar*, failed this Day from *Fort-Royal* for *Granada*, leaving behind him *Le Florissant* of 74, and *Le Vaillant* of 64 Guns.

The *Nassau* had the *Small-Pox* on Board, and it was dangerous for her to join the Fleet immediately; it were to be wished that greater Attention in the Article of Sicknefs was shewn by Sea Commanders in general, since the Preservation of the Health of Seamen and Marines is one grand Object towards the Success of every Expedition.

On our Arrival at *Barbadoes* from *England*, Capt. *Jekyll* ordered the Sick Marines and Seamen of the *Rippon* on Shore to the Hospital there, and that they might walk about, in order to relieve them from the *Scurvy*; but *Commodore Moore*, who met one of the Marines the next Day, afflicted with the *Scurvy*, (indeed violently, and who afterwards died of it) finding that he belonged to the *Rippon*, sent for Capt. *Jekyll*, and ordered them all to be taken on Board again, saying, that, "If they were able enough to walk about, they were able enough to do Duty on board;" some of them (particularly my Drummer,) were such miserable Objects, that they could not be removed at any Rate; one Man, amongst others, who was left behind when we failed from *Martinico* as a dying Man; joined us afterwards at *Guadelupe*, with recovered Vigor and Strength, and as well in Health as when he first failed from *England*.

When I reflected afterwards on the Number of Men we lost on Board by Sicknefs, and the dreadful Situation of sick Men in the Time of Action, and particularly in so hot a Climate, must of Necessity be in, exposed to every Inconvenience, want of Air, want of Assistance, melted almost to Death from the additional

ditional Heat of Gunpowder and Smoke, their Heads torn to Pieces by continual Discharges of Cannon and Noises of all Kinds, totally useless to the Service as well as to themselves, I wondered how it could escape the Commodore's Notice, not to leave all his sick and unservicable Men behind him at Barbadoes, Numbers of which would have recovered, and have become a fine Recruit and Reinforcement to the Squadron afterwards; and indeed what Purpose can it answer, to keep Men on Board who are incapable of Action, when there is an Opportunity to put them on Shore and to have them again afterwards when recovered? We had on board the Rippon at two several Engagements, 40 Men one Time and 90 at another, who were lying in the Hold, not only of no Assistance, but even of a Nuisance to the Ship.

The Commodore when he sailed from Barbadoes, was not in the uncertain Situation of Generals by Land, going to offer Battle to an Enemy, who are not always able to tell whether they can bring that Enemy to Action or not; the Squadron under his Command went on to certain Attack, against Batteries; the Batteries were there, their Situation known, and it was in the Commodore's own Breast when he chose to make the Attack, even to an Hour, the Wind being mostly the same; of course the Men who were unfit for Duty at Barbadoes, were sure to be unfit for it at Martinico, it being only one Day's sail; and the more Sick there are in a Ship, the more there are likely to be, as in those warm Climates one sick Man speedily infects another.

How many brave and gallant Englishmen might yet have lived to do their Country Service, had this Recess from Action been allowed, and this Indulgence granted to them at a Time when it was out of their Power to contribute ought but Wishes of Success, and Prayers, that Victory might attend their
Fellow-

Fellow-Soldiers fighting over *their Heads*, themselves exposed to all the Horror of Action, unable to be *any ways instrumental* in it, either to *assist* their *Friends* or to *annoy* their *Enemies*.

7. General *Barrington* was now making the Tour of the Island, and visiting all the Quarters where the troops were cantoned.

The Attention of the Public in *England* on this Expedition being totally swallowed up in the Idea of *Martinico*, the Conquest of *Guadelupe* became little considered by the Generality of the People there, who looked upon it as a little Provincial Island to the other, and were not sufficiently acquainted with the Strength of it, the Advantages accruing from its Possession, the Extent and Produce of the Country, and more particularly the Beauty of its Situation, where, like a Queen, it sits enthroned amongst the lesser Islands, in Power to convey Relief or Destruction to all the Colonies around.

The Soil is rich, and especially at *Grande-Terre* so fertile, that the Canes are frequently cut six Times without re-planting; and in *Martinico*, the finest Plantation never produced more than seven Crops, and but very few did that; indeed far the greatest Part of what are called *Martinico* Sugars, are the real Produce of *Guadelupe*, the Inhabitants of which were obliged to send them to *Martinico*, before they could be transported to *Old France*. It is in general thought to produce more Sugar than all the Leeward Islands put together.

MARTINIQUE is called the Capital Island, from the constant Residence of the Governor, who commands over all, as the Governor of *Antigua* does in like Manner over *St. Kitt's*, *Nevis*, *Montserrat*, and other the *Caribbees* with us; but it is neither so strong, nor so capable of Defence as *Guadelupe*: The Citadel

is

is indeed extremely difficult to be attacked by Sea, and to Shipping perhaps impregnable on Account of the Trade-Wind and Current setting constantly out of the Bay of *Port-Royal*, but it is practicable to take it by Land; and though the *English* Troops did not succeed in the present Attempt, it is not thence to be concluded that it was not to be reduced: Different Reasons might prevail on different Persons, and it is very certain both Islands could not fall a Sacrifice; for the taking of one would have rendered it impracticable to have attacked the other with any Probability of Success, since half the Regiments must have been employed in Garrisons to have secured the new Conquest: *GUADELUPE* might therefore be, for ought I know, the greater Object of Consideration to the *British* Generals, as it was a Nest of *Flibustiers* and *Privateers*, constantly infesting the *British* Trade; for most of the Ships trading to *Antigua*, *Nevis*, *St. Kitt's*, *Jamaica*, or the *Spanish Main*, are obliged in their Passage to the *West-Indies*, to strike *Desada* first to make the Land; from which they were discernible immediately to the *French* at *Guadelupe*, who never failed to send their *Schooners* and *Petiaugres* out, which were perpetually bringing in *English* Prizes to the Town and Road of *Basse-Terre*, where they were protected by the Cannon of the Citadel and Batteries, from any Attempts of our Cruizers to retake them: For this Reason and others that could be given, the Possession of *Guadelupe* is of the greatest Importance to *English* Merchants in Time of War, and indeed on many Accounts it appears to be the most valuable Island of the two, and the more noble Acquisition to the Crown of *England*.

June 10. The Transports came round from *Grande-Terre*, and dropped in daily to the Rendezvous at *Basse-Terre*.

June

June 12. At eight, anchored the *Nassau*: At ten, the *Roebuck* came into the Road, and sailed again to *English Harbour* in *Antigua* to clean, being ordered to take the Transports under her Convoy to *England*.

Rippon ordered to look into Granada.

June 15. At this Time it being very uncertain whether *Monf. du Bompar* had entirely left these Seas, and most other Ports having been reconnoitred by the Frigates, the *Rippon* was ordered by the Commodore this Morning to look into *Granada*, and sailed at Twelve accordingly.

GRANADA lies in the Latitude of 11. 45. N. about eighty Leagues from *Guadelupe*; and thirty from *Barbadoes*, to the S. W. The Island is from East to West about five Leagues, and in Circumference about twenty-five Miles. There are several Bays and Harbours in it, and the Road is defended by a Battery of fourteen Guns. A *French* Governor usually resides here, and there is a Garrison, subject to the Command of the Governor of *Martinico*. It is well watered, produces *Sugar*, *Rum*, *Cotton*, and *Fruits*, as the other Islands, and is esteemed rich and fertile.

June 16. At twelve, *St. Lucia* bore East nine Leagues, Latitude observed $\frac{3}{13}$ $\frac{1}{55}$ N. at six *St. Vincent* East seven Leagues.

June 17. At five in the Morning, the S. W. End of *Granada*, bore S. E. by S. five or six Leagues.

Discovers Monf. Du Bompar, and Squadron lying there.

At eight, saw lying in the Road and close under the Land, *Monf. du Bompar* with seven Ships of the Line, his Broad Pendant

and Colours flying. At half past eight, wore Ship and stood to the Northward, being then about seven Miles from the *French Squadron*.

Had Commodore *Moore* on this Occasion luckily failed with the *whole Squadron* in quest of *M. du Bompar*, this Campaign had gloriously ended with the DESTRUCTION of the FRENCH FLEET in the WEST INDIES, and the CONQUEST of GRANADA, which must have fallen of course. Why he did not, was a Mystery to all of us, for there was no apparent Use, at that Time, for the Squadron at *Basse-Terre*; the Island of *Guadelupe* was in no Danger when *Mr. du Bompar's Fleet* was gone out of those Seas, and the Commodore had by his Cruizers looked into every other Port, so that if *M. du Bompar* remained any where, it must be at *Granada*, and *Granada* only: If he *was* there, by sending a single Ship, he exposed that Ship to the Danger of being taken by *M. du Bompar's* superior Force, and thereby reinforcing his Line of Battle with a Man of War of 60 Guns, and weakening our own; if he was not there, a Cutter might have been dispatched on this Errand as well as the *Rippon*.

At nine one of the *French Ships* loosed her Topails as if to chace the *Rippon*, but did not come out. The *Rippon* sprung her Maintopgallant-mast by crowding all the Sail she could. Cleared Ship and made ready for Action.

At ten, hawled up to the Northward.

It was thought as *Monf. Du Bompar* did not chace the *Rippon* with the Squadron, which he must have distinguished at least two Hours before she could discover him under the Land, that he was apprehensive she was the Headmost Ship of the *English Squadron*, and was sent to decoy him into the Fleet.

June 18. At seven, heavy Squall of Wind, Rain, Thunder, and Lightning. The Foretopgallant Sail split to Pieces and blew away. At 12. *Granada* bore E. half S. distant 49 Leagues.

June 19. At six, made the Land which proved to be *Montserrat*.

Rippon returns and acquaints the Commodore.

June 20. At seven in the Morning, the *Rippon* arrived off *Basse-Terre*, which bore East seven or eight Miles, when there being no Wind, Capt. *Jekyll* hoisted out the Barge, and rowed into the Road to acquaint the Commodore that *Monf. Du Bompar* was lying at *Granada*. It was then expected that the Commodore would sail away immediately for *Granada* with the whole Squadron; all the Officers of the *Rippon* were watching the Captain's Barge with their Glasses, as she rowed along, to see when she got alongside the *Cambridge*, the Commodore's Ship; big with expectation of the Signal for the Fleet to get on their way, impatient to see the Sails loosed in the Squadron, and to crowd back again to *Granada* with as much Haste as they had left it; at last the Barge was observed alongside the *Cambridge*, then followed a most interesting Suspence of five Minutes, now hoping, now fearing, now fancying the Foretop-sail dropping, now thinking they heard a Gun and saw the Smoke; ten Minutes passed ——— We went to Breakfast.

June 21. The *Rippon* came to an Anchor in *Basse-Terre* Road, and saw a Frigate under Sail to the Southward, sent by the Commodore (as we heard afterwards) to *Granada*, to see if the French Squadron still remained there, but it appeared that *Monf. Du Bompar* had sailed, and as it was conjectured soon after the *Rippon* was well out of sight on the 17th. It was reported that he was gone to *St. Domingo*, the Capital of the Spanish Settlements,

in the Island of *Hispaniola*, in order to carry home the Convoy bound to *Old France*. The *Roebuck* returned from *Antigua*.

The *Ludlow-Castle*, failed to *Jamaica*, two or three Days before, with an Express to Admiral *Coates*, who was barely equal to the Force under *Monf. Du Bompar*.

HISPANIOLA, one of the first Discoveries of *Columbus*, Anno 1492, lies between 18 and 20 Degrees N. Latitude, and between 67 and 74. Longitude W. being above 400 Miles long, and 120 broad. It is divided between the *Spaniards* and *French*; the *Spanish* Possessions lying to the S. and the *French* to the N. W. 50 Miles E. of *Cuba*, and 70 E. of *Jamaica*, where Admiral *Coates* lay with a small Squadron of Men of War.

HISPANIOLA, CUBA, and St. SALVADOR, were the Fruits of the first Voyage made by *Columbus*, when he narrowly escaped being thrown over-board by his Seamen, combined in a general Mutiny against the Admiral, who was leading them on upon a romantic Project (as they thought) and certain Destruction; but Fortune threw this last Island in his Way, on which Account and in Remembrance of his Danger, he called it *St. Salvador*, which Name it now bears, lying among the *Bahama* Islands, in Latitude 24 N. and Longitude 75 West.

DESEADA, DOMINICA, MARIGALANTE, MONTSERATT, St. KITT'S, and PORT-RICO, were discovered by *Columbus*, in his second Voyage 1493, and in his third Voyage, 1498, the Island of *Trinidad*, with *Terra-Firma*, on the *Spanish* Main.

COLUMBUS, began a fourth Voyage in 1502, and failed to *Martinico*, from thence to *Jamaica*, and afterwards up the Gulph of *Honduras*, where he found the great Continent of *Mexico*: After all his Discoveries and Conquests, seeing himself neglected

glected at Court, on his return to *Spain*, He retired to *Valladolid*, where he died of a broken Heart Anno 1506.

This GREAT MAN was perhaps the most remarkable Instance of disregarded Merit the world ever knew; whose consummate Knowledge first conceived, and whose unprecedented Courage afterwards executed, Designs and Projects beyond all the Achievements of the most illustrious Conquerors amongst the Ancients, beyond almost the Capacity and Valour of a Mortal; launching into unknown Seas in quest of an unknown Earth, collecting Wealth and Riches from Kingdoms and Countries no where heard of; a Sovereign of his own Creation, who first obtained a Sceptre, and then found out a World to sway it in. Variety of Fortune he endured; at one Time loaded with Honours, at another sent for Home in Chains; this Day HIGH-ADMIRAL of the *Western* Seas, and LORD of all the *Western* Globe, the next a Suppliant for Mercy, and pleading his Cause for Life and Liberty; insulted by his Inferiors, and disgraced by his King: Then issuing forth in Splendor and in Power, adding Dominion to Dominion, and Continent to Continent; till worn out with Age and repeated Services, he returned to *Europe* in a private Station, and died universally regreted and admired, but in the Territory of the Prince he had aggrandized, and the Country he had enriched.*

Then at the last a magnificent Monument was erected to his Memory, the only Return made him by that ungrateful Nation, which derives its greatest Influence at this Day, from Acquisitions made by his penetrating Mind, and his invincible Arm: In a Word, *Columbus* should only have lived in the Reign

* *Columbus* was by Birth a *Genoese*.

of such a Prince as *Alexander*, who wished for nothing so much as a NEW WORLD to Conquer†.

To return;

General Barrington embarks on board the Roebuck for England.

June 23. General *Barrington* having now finished his Tour round the Island of *Guadelupe*, and having settled all Affairs relative to the Inhabitants and the Disposition of the Troops, embarked this Afternoon on board the *Roebuck*, leaving Colonel *Crumpe*, who had for some Time past acted as Brigadier-General, to command the Forces in his Absence. At the same Time the Regiments of *Old Buffs*, *Barrington's*, and *Elliott's*, having completed the three Regiments of *Duroure's*, *Watson's*, and *Armiger's*, which remained behind, embarked on board the Transports to return to *England*.

The *Highlanders* and the Drafts for *North-America* were to sail at the same Time for *New-York*, under Convoy of the *Rye*.

June 25. At five in the Morning, the *Roebuck* made the Signal to unmoor. At nine to weigh.

At ten, General *Barrington* was saluted by the Commodore, and afterwards by the Citadel.

At four, the Transports, in all 40, being mostly out at Sea, the *Roebuck* made Sail to the Southward, the Squadron in the Road hoisting their Colours.

June 27. Commodore *Moore* sailed with the Squadron for *Antigua*.

† Un us Pellæo Juveni non sufficit Orbis
Æstuat infelix Angusto limite Mundi.

Juv. Sat. 10.

June 29. Anchored in St. John's Road.

July 6. The Squadron sailed from *Antigua* for *Barbadoes*, to fetch the Convoy bound to *England*.

July 13. Anchored in *Carlisle Bay*.

July 19. Sailed from *Barbadoes*.

July 22. Anchored in *Basse-Terre Road*, *St. Christopher's*. The *Speedwell Ketch* arrived from *England* with Dispatches to the Commodore.

St. CHRISTOPHER'S, or as it is commonly called *St. Kitt's*, was first discovered by *Columbus* in 1493, who gave it his Christian Name. It lies in Lat. 17 N. and Lon. 62 W. about twenty Miles long, and seven or eight broad, producing the greatest Quantity of Sugar next to *Barbadoes* of all our Islands. The *French* possessed the South Side of it till the Peace of *Utrecht*, when it was given up to *England*, and they quitted the Island. It is well watered, and very beautiful to the Eye.

July 23. Captain *Hughes* having again the Command given him of a Squadron, now returning to *England*, made a Signal and gave Orders to the Convoy.

July 26. At six, in the Morning, the *Norfolk* made the Signal to weigh, when the Squadron for *England* and the Convoy got on their Way, leaving Commodore *Moore* with several Sail of Men of War behind in the Road.

At five in the Afternoon, the Convoy being out at Sea, Capt. *Hughes* hoisted a Broad Pendant, and bore away.

July

July 27. The Fleet was off St. *Eustatia*, *Saba*, and St. *Martin's*, and in the Afternoon passed the *Dog* and *Prickly Pear*.

St. EUSTATIA, is a small Island belonging to the United Provinces, and lies three Leagues from St. *Kitt's*, W. by N. Of all the *Caribbees* it seems the barest and least fertile, notwithstanding the *Dutch* carry on a very powerful Trade in the *West-Indies* from it, and it has been for some Years the Market of *Europe*: Being poor and naked in itself, and in all Appearance like a ragged Rock, it thrives by borrowed Commodities and a clandestine Traffic with the Powers at War; transporting the Produce of one Enemy to another, under the Pretence of neutral Bottoms. The Town is badly built, and the Houses very indifferent; it stands lofty, and has one Hill in particular of a very great Height, which is called *Tumbledown Dick*, and serves as a Land Mark at a Distance.

When the *Rippon* was cruizing off the Harbour, there was a *Dutch* Man of War, several *French* Privateers, and a great Quantity of other Shipping lying there: It is an Island of *Smugglers*, and the common Receptacle of all the *Thieves* in *Europe*.

There are several Forts in St. *Eustatia*, and a Governor constantly residing there; the present one is *Mynheer De Wyndt*, who is styled Governor of St. *Eustatia*, *Saba*, and St. *Martin's*, though the last belongs to the *French*.

August 1. This Day the Squadron crossed the *Tropic*.

August 24. Arrived in the Latitude of the *Bermudas*; heavy Squalls and violent Claps of Thunder, with Rain.

August 25. Foul and tempestuous Weather, with great Flashes of Lightning. Capt. *Deacon* dies, of the *Kinsfisher* Bomb.

BERMUDA, or the SUMMER Islands, called so from Sir *George Summer*, who lost his Ship on the Rocks, Anno 1639, in a violent

violent Gale of Wind, lie in the *Atlantic Ocean*, in Latitude 32. 20. N. and Longitude 65 W. about 220 Leagues from *Charles-Town* in *South-Carolina*, to the E. and are said to contain near 20,000 Acres furrounded with Rocks. The Land lies low, and the Islands appear in a Cluster; from the dreadful Tempests that break around, *Bermuda* was formerly called the *Devil's-Island*, and the People in *North-America*, who deal in Horses to the *West-Indies*, at this Day never think their Passage secure, till they have crossed these Latitudes; from which, and the Number of Horses they annually are obliged to throw overboard, they are commonly stiled the *Horse-Latitudes*.

This Island may be said with some Propriety to be guarded by the Winds, and defended by Thunder and Lightning, the Artillery of the Heavens.

The Air is healthy, and the Climate temperate, and though perpetual Tempests and Hurricanes rage on the Coasts, yet the Inland Country enjoys a perfect Serenity, being entirely free from any Storms whatever.

The chief Town is that of *St. George*, containing near 1000 Houses to the N. W. Provisions are cheap and plentiful, and it abounds in Fish and Fruits of all Kinds: The Houses and Sloops are mostly built with Cedar, of which there still remain many beautiful Groves. By all Accounts, *Bermuda* is a most agreeable Island, excepting one Circumstance, that to make a Visit there a Man must travel in a Whirlwind.

August 28. Lost sight of the *Norfolk* and Convoy, the *Infernal Bomb* excepted, and thirteen Sail of Merchantmen; the rest of the Convoy a-head.

September 7. Discovered a Fleet to the South-ward, which proved to be the *Bristol*, with fifty Sail of the Convoy steering

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for

for *Ireland*, who left the *Norfolk* and *Trade* the Day before at four in the Afternoon.

Sept. 8. Joined the *Norfolk* and Convoy. A very high Sea all this Morning, it having blown hard all Night. Some of the Ships appeared to have lost their Top-Masts, and others threw out Signals of Distress. Blew hard all Day, lost the *Norfolk* and Convoy at Noon, lay to under a reefed Forefail and Mizen.

Sept. 27. The *Rippon* arrived at *Plymouth*, as did the *Bristol* the Day before, and was soon after joined by the *Burford* and *Winchester*.

The Convoy arrives at Spithead.

October 5. Arrived Capt. *Hughes* in the *Norfolk*, with the Remainder of the Convoy at *Spithead*, and above two hundred Sail of Merchantmen.

Thus ended an Expedition of great Importance to the Public, and in which the *English* Arms acquired a Reputation even from the Enemy: The Intrepidity of the Officers who commanded, and the Resolution of the Men who obeyed, were very uncommon and remarkable, and such only as a true Sense of Honour, and a true Zeal for their Sovereign, and their Country could inspire; exposed to Dangers they had never known, to Disorders they had never felt, to a Climate more fatal than the Enemy, and to a Method of fighting they had never seen: Harassed with perpetual Alarms, and fatigued with constant Duty, they still advanced, alert in all Hours of Caution, invincible in all Hours of Attack; frequently they suffered from concealed Fires out of the Woods, from lurking Parties of armed Negroes that could not be discovered, and where the Officer who commanded was in the Situation of *Virgil's Rutulian Captain*,

Sævit

*Sævit atrox VOLSCENS, nec teli conspicit usquam
Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit.*

Æn. 9.

On such Occasions they preserved their Ranks inflexibly, or rushed with Bayonets fixed among the Trees and Bushes till they had scoured them thoroughly. Fortune at last declared in their Favour, and Conquest became the Recompence of Virtue; when under the Direction of an active and enterprizing Commander in Chief, whose Orders were executed with the same Alacrity they were given, the *British* Troops succeeded in reducing to his Majesty's Obedience an Island, perhaps of as great Consequence to the Crown of *England*, as any other in Subjection to it in *America*; of infinite Prejudice to the Trade and Commerce of the *French*, our natural and inveterate Foe; and of as much Security to our own Colonies and Plantations near it.

It is said they have been so happy as to appear favourably in the Eyes of our most gracious SOVEREIGN, in whose Cause the Brave bleed freely, and whose ROYAL Approbation is the most GLORIOUS Reward a Soldier can acquire.

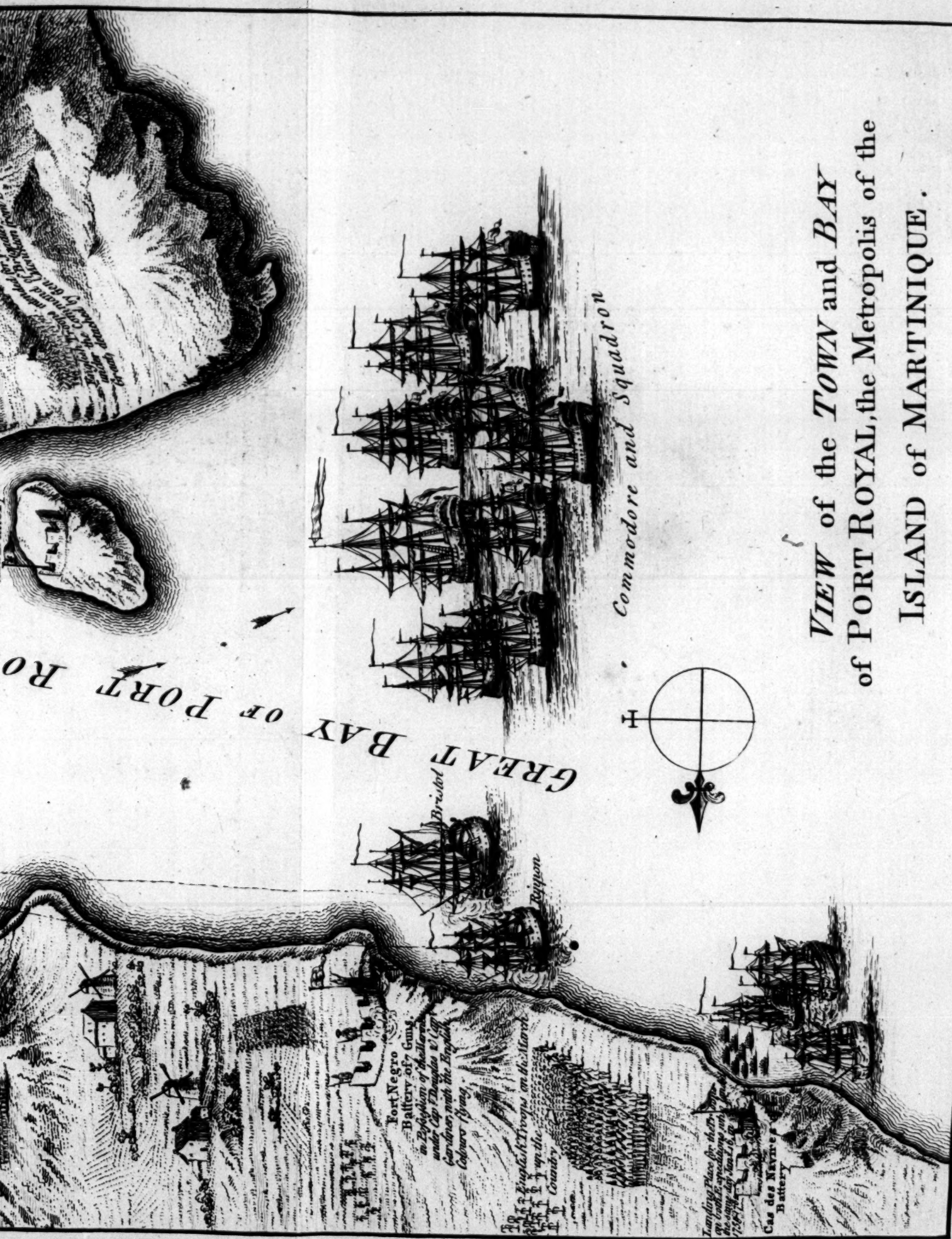
REG E INCOLUMI MENS OMNIBUS UNA EST.

F I N I S.

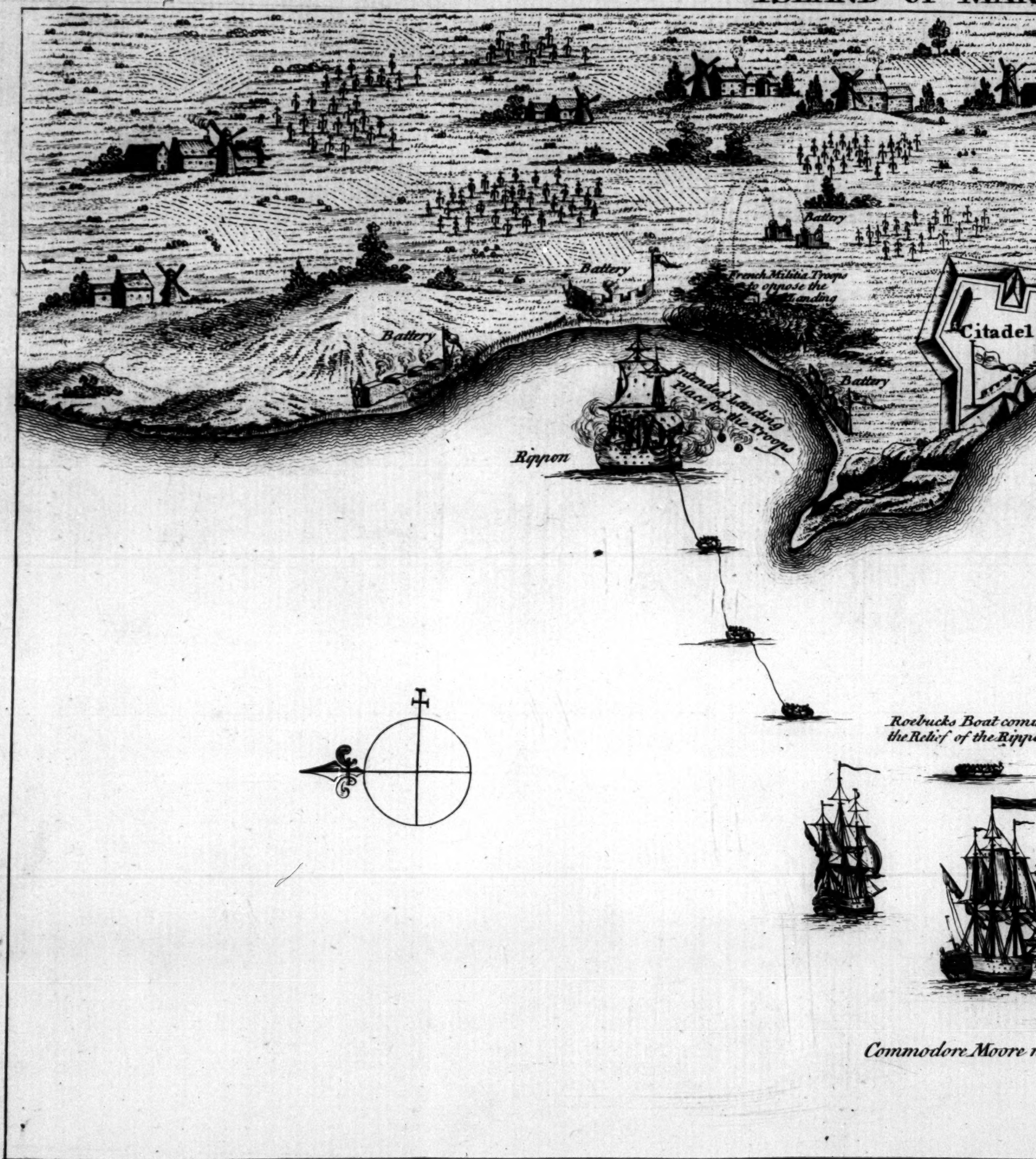
ERRATA.

Page 41, Line 14, for *Fue* read *Feu*. Page 77, Line 3 from the Bottom, dele *of*.
Page 86, Line 7, for *Diposition* read *Disposition*.

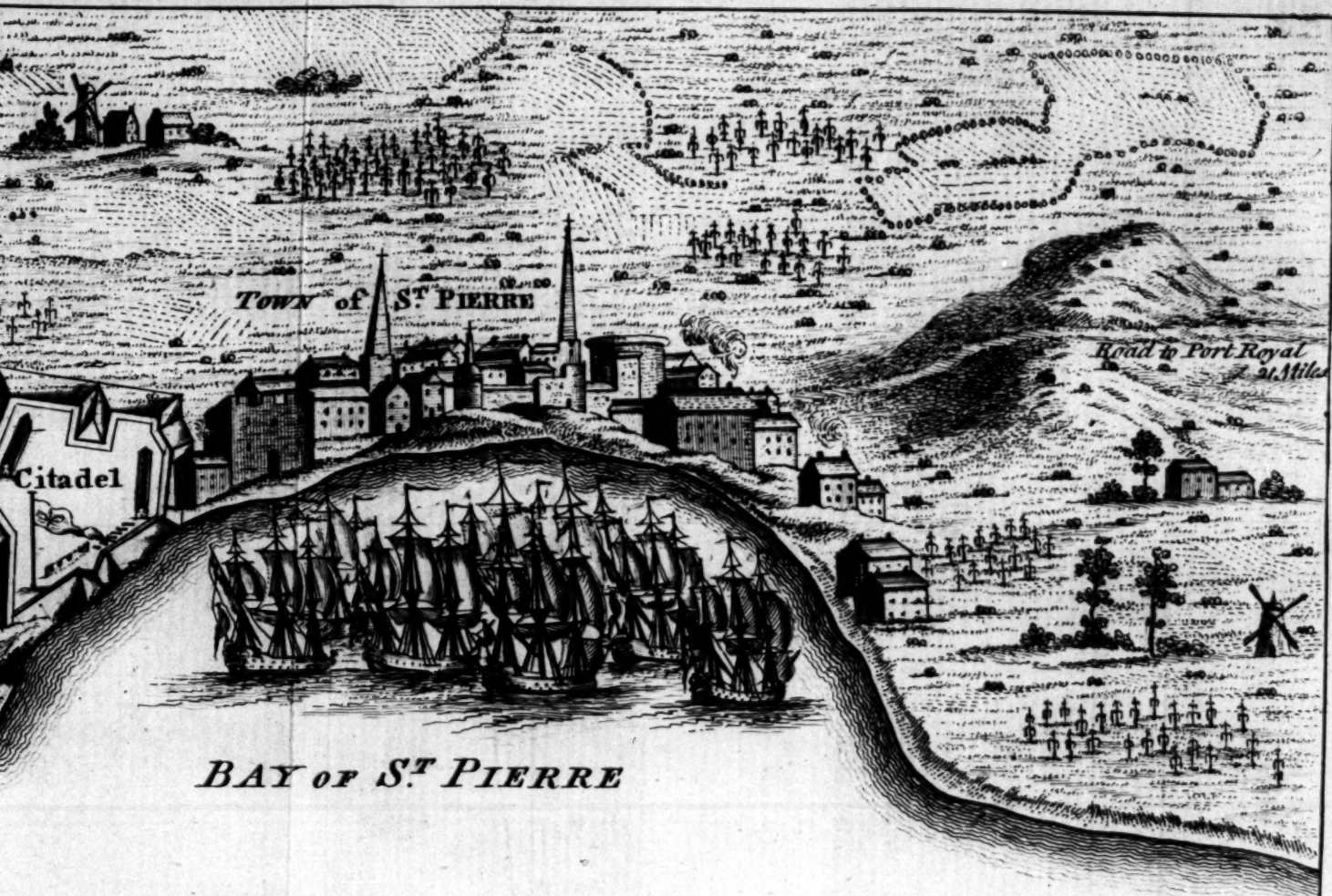




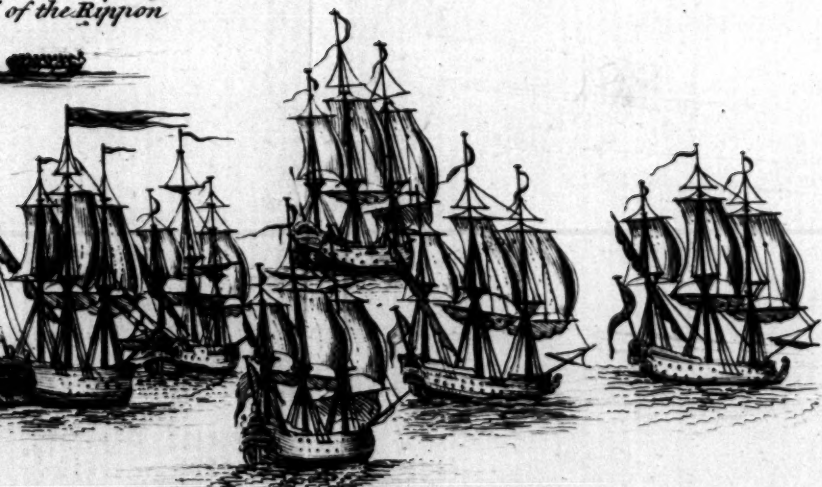
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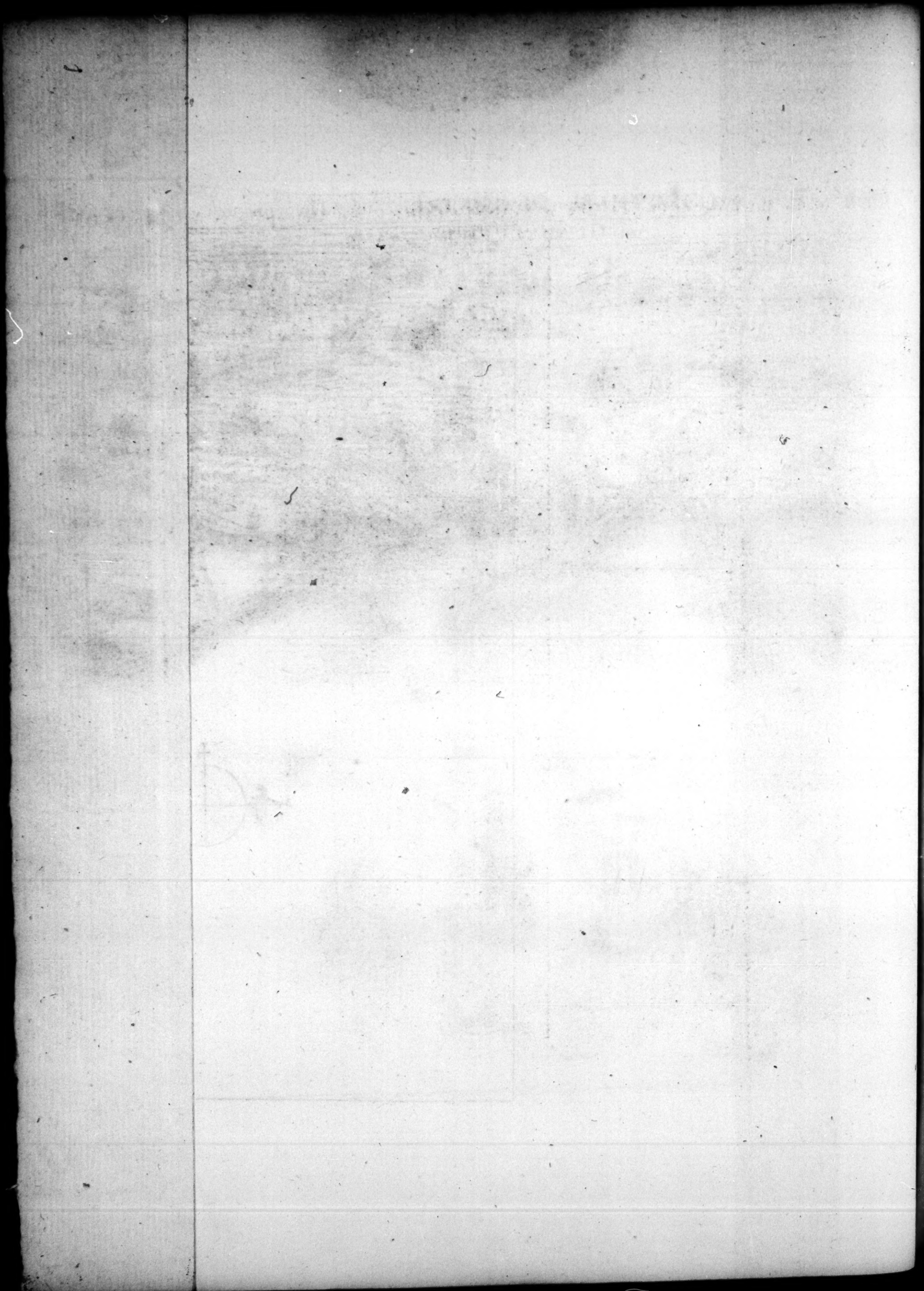
MARTINICO



Boat coming to
of the Rippon



re Moore with the Squadron and Transports .

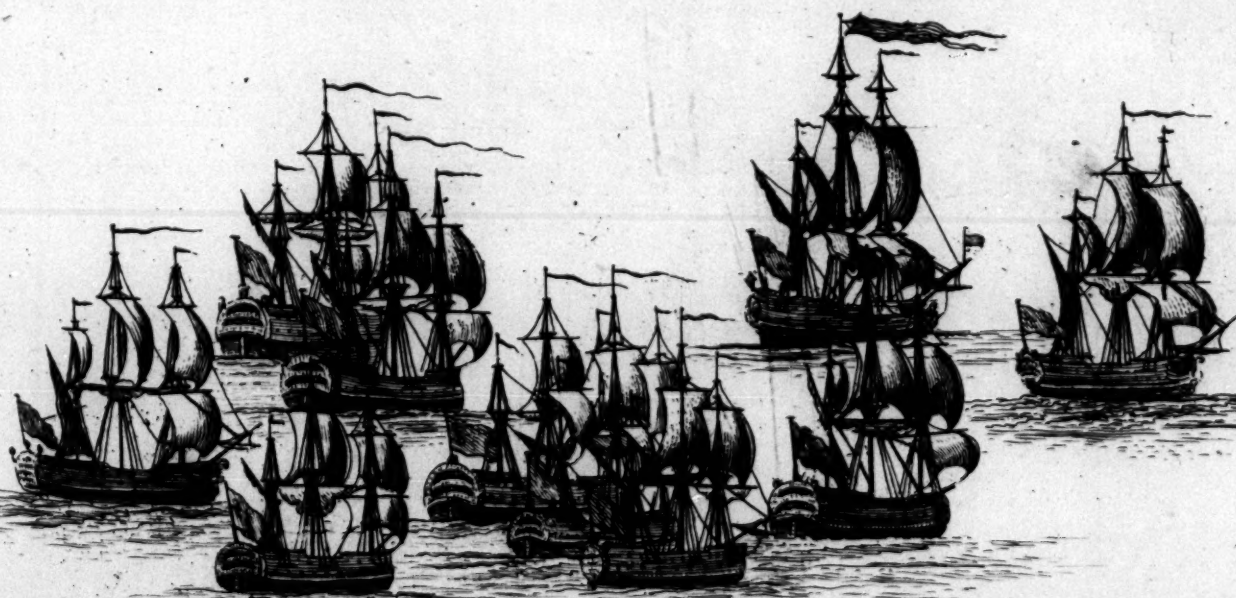
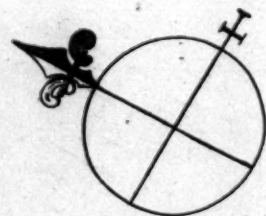


VIEW of the Burning of the TOWN of BASSE-TERRE the Metropolis of the ISLAND
of GUADELUPE Jan^y 23. 1759.

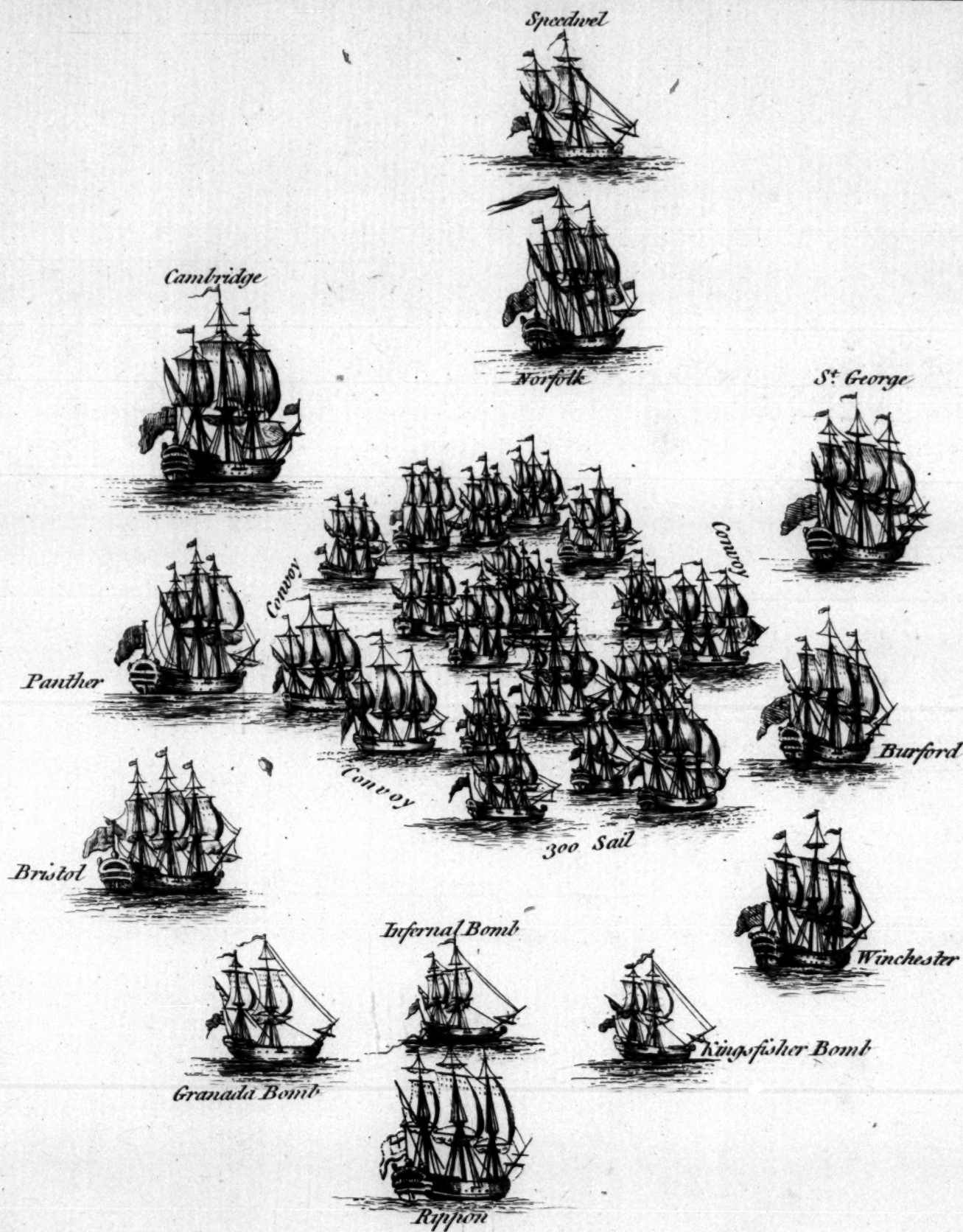


Rippon a ground.

Commodore and Fleet.



This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page is dark, indicating it is part of a bound volume.



*VIEW of the SQUADRON and CONVOY at SEA ,
on their PASSAGE to ENGLAND .*

